THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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Single paper,...... 10

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WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per an.. 3.00
six months.... 1.50

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All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less...$2 50
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Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta......3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta......7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta......6.30 P.M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta......3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta......10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta......7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ____ per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; J. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......7.58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point......12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point......12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point......11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point......3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon - - - - 7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta - - - - 2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta - - - - 7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon - - - - 1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta - - - - 6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon - - - - 2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon - - - - 8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta - - - - 4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at...... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at...... 12½ o'clock, P M
Open at...... 2 o'clock, P M
Close at...... 6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at...... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at...... 10 o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. april8-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—d1y

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. S. SEYMOUR, late Emerson & Seymour, Macon, Ga., offers his Professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity. Office, for the present, over the old Bank, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. All work done by appointment. Terms positively cash. Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1868—d1m.

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta......Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N.B.—Notice Sign R. D. BADGER.
feb28—d6m

CHOICE HOTEL,
Broad Street, ROME, GA.
REESE & BELL, Proprietors.
DR J. T. REESE, Formerly of Selma, Ala.
B. W. BELL, Formerly of Montgomery, Ala.

This House has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and the Proprietors are determined to make it second to no hotel in the country. ____ Omnibus free. Stage calls every morning. aug6d1m

CITY STORE, DRUG
W. C. LAWSHE.

THE FAMOUS OLD STAND
ON
NORCROSS CORNER
In Full Blast!

HAVING purchased the entire Drug interest of B. G. Kelly, I am now prepared to furnish, at the

BOTTOM NOTCH,
AND AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
any article to be found in a
First Class Drug Store,
SUCH AS
Oils of every description, Putty, Window Glass, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps and Toilet Articles, Alcohol, Paints, Brushes and Dyestuffs,
On hand and constantly arriving from the
Most Renowned Laboratories
in the World.
MEDICINES WARRANTED
Pure and Unadulterated.
PRESCRIPTIONS
Compounded NIGHT and DAY
by a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutists.
SODA WATER
COLD enough to FREEZE an ICEBERG.
W. C. LAWSHE,
aug14-d Cor. Whitehall and Marietta.

CAPITOL DRUG STORE.
PROPHITT'S
REMEDIES.
L. H. BRADFIELD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class Drug store.

Also sole Agent for Dr. O. S. Prophitt's celebrated Family Medicines, to-wit:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people. Earache, Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Proprietor of Capitol Drug Store.
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13-d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"
REDWINE & FOX
Have in Store and to Arrive,
20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;
ALL THE
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,
And everything usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,
All of which we offer
LOW FOR CASH.
REDWINE & FOX.
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,
aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Cleaveland, White county, Thursday, September 10.

Fairmount, Gordon county, Thuraday, September 17.

LaFayette, Walker county, Thursday, September 24.

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

Dalton, Whitfield county, October 20.

Y. M. D. C.

TO-NIGHT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

KING'S HALL.

Be prompt, every member. All Democrats invited to join.

By order of the President.

C. W. GODFREY, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CLUB MEETING.—All the members of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club are earnestly requested to attend our regular meeting, at the Medical College, this evening at 8 o'clock, as business of special importance calls for a full attendance.

Democrats and Republicans, generally, invited. Hons. James M. Calhoun and A. W. Holcombe will address the meeting.

MARCUS A. BELL, President.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. Seals, who was reported as not voting on the "eligibility of the negro," was absent on account of sickness in his family.

THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—Miss Isabel Vane's benefit comes off to-night. The "Maid of Munster" and "Luck in a Name" will be presented.

SPEAKING AT THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT.—Cols. John B. Weems, J. D. Waddell, and others, will speak in the Representative Hall to-night, at 8 o'clock. We bespeak for these gentlemen a large attendance, they are eloquent, earnest speakers, and thoroughly alive to the interests of the country and the cause of Democracy. Let every Democrat and all the ladies attend.

RADICAL DECLENSION IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.—A prominent Radical in Southwest Georgia writes a letter to a gentleman in this city, from which we are permitted to make the following extract: "It is reported that Whitely will join the Democrats before the election. It is reported all over the county that you, myself and others have gone over. There is no use in talking: the Governor has ruined the Republican party in this county, by not making Whitely Judge. The Democrats will carry this Congressional District by 10,000 majority. I shall vote for Grant but I don't intend to do a d—n thing for him."

"JUSTICE."—"We publish by request, in this issue, a communication from a distinguished Georgian, over the signature of "Justice," who never agreed or acted politically with Governor Brown. We did not publish the article referred to by "Justice," because we believed it an infamous slander, and an act of great injustice to Governor Brown and his family. The Democracy of Georgia needs no such aid or assistance, and we shall never countenance any such infamous fabrication."

So speaks the *Intelligencer* relative to the "amours" of Joseph.

The *expose* was published in these columns, and according to the *Intelligencer*, we were guilty of publishing "an infamous slander" and "an infamous fabrication." We are not surprised that the *Intelligencer* should assume the championship of its god-father and oracle. The people have long since ceased to look to the columns of that paper for information relative to Brown's treachery and infamy, and have just about arrived at the conclusion that some hidden influence wgeihs, like an incubus, upon its policy, and seals the lips of its editor.

An outraged, insulted, and betrayed people have, for two years, struggled hard to break the power and destroy the influence of the monstrous wretch who has done so much to ruin and disgrace them; and yet, during all that time, not a line has appeared in the *Intelligencer* to assist them in that purpose, or encourage them with hope of success; except, perhaps, a few sentences in a review of his (Brown's) Marietta speech, written by a gentleman now occupying a position in our editorial corps: and it is a lamentable fact, too, that its columns have been singularly barren of well established facts at variance with Brown's integrity and purposes.

The editor, no doubt, has reasons, satisfactory to himself, for this reticence, but we confess our failure to understand it. We can understand the assault upon the Democratic press, however, and beg to assure our neighbor that he is mistaken in supposing the "amours" "an infamous fabrication." The whole story, and much more, is susceptible of proof. The LaGrange Reporter reasserts the authenticity of the letters, and says: *"We assail no man's reputation without proof for what we say."* If Brown will institute an action for slander, we'll wager THE CONSTITUTION to the scalp of a carpet-bagger, that the defence justifies by establishing the truth of the charge.

We regret the necessity for this article; but if Brown-loving people will tread upon our toes, they should not complain if we parry the offense.

☞ The editor of the *New Era* proposes to furnish Democrats with his paper until the third of November for nothing. If the obliging editor will back the offer with a ten dollar bill extra to each, we might advise Democrats to consider the pecuniary consideration.

Railroad from Thomasville to Albany.

For the purpose of giving every one an opportunity of examining the contract made between the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, and convincing them of their interest to subscribe for stock to secure its early commencement and completion, we publish it in this paper.

We have agreed to furnish $200,000 subscription to the stock by persons living north of Camilla, Mitchell county. We have secured a little over $150,000.

We ask every one who has an interest in this section of the State, to aid us promptly to make up the remainder.

It will be a safe paying investment, and its advantages to the country will be very great.

NELSON TIFT,
T. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN A. DAVIS,
JOHN JACKSON,
L. E. WELCH,
Agents for Albany.
—*Albany News.*

According to the agreement, the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company is to construct the road from Thomasville to Albany, by sections, each section, as soon as completed, to be turned over to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, the President of which is to determine the length of said sections and the consequent location of depots. The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company is to receive, occupy, work, and maintain each section as it shall be completed, and to pay seven per cent. per annum, on the actual cost of each section, from the time of its completion and its reception by the Gulf Railroad Company, the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company pledging itself to carry on the work of construction at the least practicable cost. When completed the stock shall be incorporated with the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, and seven per cent. of the actual cost continue to be paid on the stock, after the incorporation in the same manner as before. The road from Thomasville to Albany will then be a branch of the Atlantic and Gulf Road. The agreement stipulates that the work shall be pushed forward with the least possible delay, so as to reach the east bank of Flint river opposite Albany within three years after 1st of January next, allowing another year for the building of the bridge at Albany.

The articles of agreement are signed by the Presidents of the two roads, according to resolutions adopted by the respective Boards of Directors.

Resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will not call upon subscribers for stock, for more than five per cent. on the amount of their subscriptions per month.

Resolved, That the remainder of the stock uncalled, is hereby called to be paid monthly—five per cent. per month until all is paid, and that all stock hereafter subscribed shall and is hereby called to be paid—five per cent. monthly—the first payment the first of November next, and if subscriptions are made after that time, payments to be made monthly thereafter until all the stock is paid in.

Meeting in Murray County.

At a meeting of the Conservative citizens of Murray county, held on the 2d instant, at the court house in Spring Place, on motion, C. B. Tucker was called to the Chair and W. W. Giddens requested to act as Secretary.

The Chair briefly explained the object of the meeting, and on motion, appointed a committee consisting of Col. Suffman, Charles Staples, Judge Vornberg and W. W. Giddens, to recommend to the meeting suitable delegates to the Congressional Convention at Kingston, Ga., on the 9th insnant, which committee, on coming in, reported the names of Judge A. Farnsworth, Col. William Suffman, R. J. McCamy, Esq., James L. McEntire, William A. Beck and W. W. Giddens.

This recommendation being unanimously adopted, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of said county be called on Saturday, 21st instant, at Spring Place, to arrange committees and programmes for cordial and effectual co-operation with Whitfield county in the mass meeting and barbecue, to be held on the 20th proximo at Dalton.

On motion, these proceedings are requested to be published in the North Georgia Citizen and THE CONSTITUTION.

C. B. TUCKER, Chairman.
W. W. GIDDENS, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Walker County.

CEDAR GROVE, WALKER COUNTY, GA., September 3, 1868.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held to-day at this place. Gen. Young was expected to speak, but owing to some cause he did not appear.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Beene, Esq., the Chairman of the McLemore Seymour and Blair Club, when the following preamble and resolutions were read by the Secretary:

Whereas, Gen. Pierce M. B. Young accepted the nomination of the Democratic party of the 7th District, last spring, when the strength of the party was unknown, and the issue doubtful; and, whereas, he was elected by a large majority and has since been admitted to his seat in Congress; and, whereas, we deem it unwise to raise anew the question of eligibility before that body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we insist upon the nomination of Gen. Young by the Convention which meets at Kingston, on the 9th inst., as an act of justice to him.

Resolved, That the Walker delegates be instructed to cast their first ballot for Gen. Young, and to continue to ballot for him as long as there is any possibility for his nomination.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to THE CONSTITUTION and the Atlanta *Intelligencer* for publication.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After which Dr. W. B. Simmons and W. H. Hatfield, Esq., addressed the meeting in well-timed and appropriate remarks.

The Club then adjourned to meet on the 19th instant.

WILLIAM BEENE, Chairman.
P. Y. WOOD, Secretary.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1868.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock. The President in the Chair. Prayer by Senator Hinton.

The Journal was read and approved.

Several motions to suspend the rules were made and lost.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

A resolution to increase the number of Judicial Circuits, and the number of terms of said Courts. Concurred in.

A resolution instructing our Representatives to co-operate with the citizens of Tennessee and Alabama in opening the Tennessee River for navigation to Chattanooga. Amendment of the House concurred in.

A resolution to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the Senate to examine the calendar and to fix a day of adjournment. Messrs. Speer, McWhorter and Nunnally were appointed.

The Relief bill was taken up and read.

Section 1 makes it lawful for defendants, for all debts made prior to June, 1865, to give in evidence the consideration of the debt; amount and value of property owned by debtor at the time of contract; what tenders were made; and that the non-payment of the debts was owing to the refusal of the creditor to receive money tendered; the destruction or loss of the property; giving the jury, in all cases, power to render verdicts according to equities of each case.

Section 2 provides that where judgments have been entered on debts made prior to June, 1865, it is lawful for defendant, by motion in Court, to have the same submitted to jury for trial, with power to reduce the amount of the judgment according to the equities of the case.

Section 3 provides that in all cases where defendant has possession of property, the jury shall have power to render a verdict according to the value of the same.

Section 4. In suits against Trustees, Administrators, Executors or Guardians, it shall be lawful for defendants to give in evidence the loss or destruction of property, depreciation in value, &c.; Provided the same was not by neglect or default.

Section 5. Both parties are competent witnesses.

Section 6. When levies have been made it shall be lawful to file affidavits, and this law is to apply

Mr. CANDLER, moved to amend by inserting "except in cases in which the consideration is for the purchase money of real estate."

Mr. NUNNALLY objected to the amendment as the substance was in the bill.

Mr. HINTON. The clause in the Constitution of the United States prevents us from passing any relief law. The late Constitutional Convention did all that could be done to frame a relief law. They thought to evade this clause by denying jurisdiction to the courts. Yet Congress sent this Constitution back with the relief law stricken out because it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This bill opens up a field for ceaseless litigation. There is not a part of this bill that is just, equitable or right, and the whole bill is unconstitutional.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman takes an extraordinary position. All of every party tell us that something must be done, and I think this is the most equitable bill for both debtors and creditors. The relief clause was not stricken out by Congress because it was in opposition to the Constitution — Congress objected to it for political reasons, not upon the constitutional grounds. They did not wish it because it would be charged on the stump that the party was in favor of repudiation. I have been charged while advocating this relief law, as being a repudiator. I am not. You can never enforce old debts; they are dead. Extreme cases can be given on both sides but that will not decide this question. This bill has incorporated in it the broad principles of equity, and I hope it will pass.

Mr. WINN. I agree with the Senator of the 27th in some of his arguments. But if these debts are worthless they should not be persued (He complimented Senator Candler for his speech in opposition to this bill.) The bill is against the Constitution. Before we can be deprived of our just rights, we must be found guilty of treason. Relief is rough, relief is tough, and God knows we have had relief enough.

Mr. WOOTEN objected to the bill because it impaired the obligations of contracts, and, therefore, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. If we pass this law it will be, therefore, void and inoperative, and would be so held by the judiciary. Every effort to enact a law in violation of the fundamental law of our land will prove futile, and be like darting straws against the wind. He moved to amend by striking out "land," and inserting "any species of property other than slaves."

Mr. SMITH, of the 36th. Every one is in favor of some form of relief, and it is proper that we should give the citizens of our State some relief. I think that this bill proposes an equitable plan for the adjustment of these old debts. I am not personally interested in having a relief law passed, but desire it for the good of our State.

Mr. NUNNALLY. I think I can see where the "*boot pinches*" Five legal gentleman have spoken against this bill, because they see there is little chance for a fee under it. If I were to consult my interest as a lawyer I should oppose the bill, but I think that the good of the country demands such a law, and I am certain this is the most equitable that can be framed. These gentlemen object to this law because they say it is in violation of the Constitution. Now, should a man agree to pay a carpenter two thousand dollars to build a house, and it could be proven by the carpenters of the country that the man did not fulfill his contract, and that value to be received was not received until this contract be enforced? Certainly not. A contract can be wrong; if it is wrong, it cannot impair its obligation. I have submitted this bill to the best legal ability of this State, and they argue that it is the only equitable and just way to settle these old debts. I, therefore, Mr. President, call the previous question.

Mr. Wooten's amendment was voted on and lost.

Mr. Candler's amendment was then voted on.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows: Yeas 10, nays 17.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. CANDLER offered another amendment which was voted on.

The votes being counted they stood, yeas 14, nays 14.

The PRESIDENT voted against the amendment.

So the amendment was lost.

The vote was then taken on the bill by sections, and resulted as follows: 1st section was adopted—yeas 14, nays 12.

Mr. HINTON offered an amendment to the second section:

Provided, That no judgment shall lose the priority of its lien by reason of the new judgment.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Hinton's amendment and carried—yeas 14, nays 10.

The vote was then taken on the second section as amended, and the section adopted.

Mr. BURNS offered an amendment to the third section: "returning the property, together with compensation for the use of the same; provided, that any improvements by the defendant be taken in consideration of any part of the purchase money which may have been paid."

Mr. CANDLER offered a substitute for the third section.

Mr. HINTON offered an amendment.

The previous question was called and a vote taken on Mr. Hinton's amendment, which was lost.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Candler's substitute; section and substitute were read, and the yeas and nays called, resulting yeas 16, nays 18, and the substitute was lost.

Mr. Burns' amendment was accepted and the vote taken on the third section, as amended, and it was adopted.

The vote was taken on the fourth and fifth sections and they were adopted.

Mr WINN proposed to amend the sixth section, to require the party taking the case into court to pay all cost. The vote was taken on Mr. Winn's amendment and the amendment lost.

The vote was taken on the 6th Section and it was adopted.

At the suggestion of Mr. Lester, Mr. Nunnally amended the 7th Section, as follows:

"Provided that the property levied upon shall be returned to the defendant upon his giving bond and security, as in claim cases."

Mr. HINTON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and to have fifty copies of the bill printed.

Mr. HARRIS moved to take up the whole bill as amended, and called previous question. Motion prevailled. The vote was then taken on the whole bill as amended. Yeas and nays called, and resulted as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Adkins, Brock, Burns, Campbell, Collier, Corbett, Fain, Griffin, (6th) Griffin, (31st) Harris, Jordan, McWhorter, Nunnally, Sherman, Smith, (7th), Smith, (36th), Speer and Welch.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Anderson, Bowers, Candler, Colman, Graham, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Hungerford, Lester, McArthur, Moore, Stringer, Wallace, Wellborn, Winn and Wooten, and bill adopted; yeas 18, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. BURNS the action of the House on State Printer was take up. He moved to concur in the resolution of the House designating Mr. J. W. Burke as State Printer for the present session. Yeas and nays called, and resolution concurred in. Yeas 19, nays 11.

Mr. LESTER moved to take up the action of the House on the Savannah bill. Motion prevailed, and the Governor's veto of said bill read.

Mr. SMITH. This bill has been discussed heretofore, it was voted upon and carried by a large majority in this house. The principal objection made by the Governor, in his message, is that there is not time enough given for the number of voters. I think he has been misinformed. Before the war three thousand voters could poll their votes in one day there at one ballot-box, and I think that now six thousand voters can vote at three ballot boxes in one day.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

[Mr. Nunnally, the author of the Relief bill, displayed considerable ingenuity and ability in the management of the bill before the Senate.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Brantly.

The Journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. FLOURNOY moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to provide juries for the trial of causes in special or called terms of the Superior Court.

The motion was carried, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, moved to suspend the rules to take up the Senate bill incorporating the Nutting Banking Company.

The call of the counties was then in order, and the following new matter was presented.

Mr. PRICE. A bill to allow owners of mines to construct water channels in certain cases, to draw water from streams not their own, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCROGGINS. A bill to increase the capitol stock of the Wilcox Manufacturing Company.

Mr. BALLARD, a bill to allow G. M. Gates to practice law.

Mr. HOOKS, a bill to incorporate the Alpharetta Mining Company.

Mr. DUNCAN, a bill to relieve Richard Johnson, of Houston county.

Mr. HAREN, a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on Tuesday the 15th instant.

Mr. STRICKLAND, a bill to prevent non-residents from camp hunting in Paulding county.

Also, a bill to relieve Nancy Jones, of Paulding county.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, a bill to incorporate the Eatonton and Madison Railroad Company.

Mr. SEWELL, a bill to empower Mrs. S. A. Cook to act as guardian for her minor child.

Mr. GEORGE, a bill to incorporate the Camilla and Cuthbert Railroad Company.

Mr. ZELLARS, a bill to form a new county from the counties of Campbell, Fayette and Coweta.

Mr. BETHUNE, a bill to prevent the injury or destruction of crops by persons hunting or fishing.

Mr. FLOURNOY, a bill to amend the Charter of the town of Louisville.

Mr. WARREN, of Quittman, a bill to change the line between the counties of Stewart and Quittman.

Mr. WALTHAL, a bill to alter and amend an act regulating the manner of giving in lands for taxation and the sale and redemption of the same. Also,

A bill to loan the credit of the State to the Georgia Western Railroad Company.

Mr. COBB, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Americus.

Mr. SALTER, a bill to incorporate the town of Dykesboro'.

Mr. BARNUM, a resolution to authorize Mr. J. W. Burke to execute the State Printing.

Mr TURNIPSEED moved to suspend the rules to take up the resolution, which was agreed to, and the resolution was taken up and adopted.

Ordered to be transmitted immediately to the Senate.

Mr. HUMBER, a bill to provide for completing the administration and settlement of the estate of W. J. Whatley, of Troup county.

Mr. BARNUM, a bill to incorporate the Albany and Columbus Railroad Company.

Mr. ANDERSON, a resolution that no new matter be introduced into this House after Monday next, except tax and appropriation bills, unless by a two-third vote.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to suspended the rules to take up the resolution. Agreed to.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to amend by striking out "two-thirds," and inserting "majority" vote. Agreed to.

Some discussion ensued, after which

Mr TURNIPSEED moved to lay the resolution upon the table, when

Mr. FLOURNOY called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: yeas 56, nays 49.

So the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. ELLIS, of Spalding, offered a resolution seating certain members in place of members declared ineligible, upon their making proper showing to the House that they received the next highest vote to the members declared ineligible. Withdrawn.

Mr. TURNIPSEED offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish a list of the names of persons receiving the next highest vote to the members declared ineligible.

Mr. RICE moved to lay the whole matter upon the table. Agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to inquire into the elegibility of the members making application for seats. Refused to suspend the rules.

The regular order was resumed.

Mr. BARNUM A bill to incorporate the Albany and Columbus Railroad Company.

Mr. DARNELL. A bill to change the line between the counties of Pickens and Dawson.

Mr. MADDEN. A bill to allow J. E. Franklin to peddle without license.

Mr. ROSSER. A bill to amend section 507 of the Code.

Mr. SHUMATE. A bill to relieve H. J. Sergeant.

Mr. DUNCAN, a bill to amend the Charters of all cities and towns in this State.

Mr. DRAKE, a bill to relieve A. Lewis & Bros. from certain taxes. Also,

A bill to incorporate the town of Thomaston.

Mr. WILCHER, a bill to allow the county of Taylor the sum of $2,000 of the State tax of 1868, for building a jail for said county. Also,

A bill to change the line between the counties of Marion and Taylor.

Mr. GRAY, a bill to amend section 2797 of the Code.

On the suspension of the rules the Senate bill incorporating the Nutting Banking Company was taken up and read the first time.

A motion was made, which was carried, that the time be extended to two o'clock for adjournment to-day, and that when the House adjourn, it do adjourn to 9 o'clock Monday morning.

BILLS ON PASSAGE.

A bill to authorize the General Assembly to *elect* a Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The majority of the committee recommend that the bill do pass. A minority report was also presented and read, protesting against the report of the majority.

Mr. SHUMATE offered the following substitute:

A bill to provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners for the Western and Atlantic Railroad, who shall have control of the same, elect officers, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHUMATE moved to adopt the substitute in lieu of the original bill. Adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Cobb, obtained the floor, and spoke at some length in favor of the substitute.

On motion the consideration of the substitute was postponed until Monday next, when it will come up as unfinished business.

Mr. RAWLS, of Effingham, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to declare all offices held by persons of color in this State vacant, until the question of eligibility shall be settled by the Supreme Court, and that he refuse to commission other colored persons who may be hereafter elected, until such question be settled. No action taken.

Mr. SHUMATE moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, to take up the bill reorganizing the municipal government of the city of Augusta, as amended by the Senate.

On motion the amendment was concurred in.

The House then adjourned to 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Speech of Hon. W. M. Tumlin,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, on the Eligibility of the Negro.

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to make a speech: in fact, sir, I am no speaking man, but being regarded as the father of the measure now pending, I feel that it is due to my constituency, to myself, and especially to those men of color, that I should give my reasons for this very important move.—Yes, it is of much greater importance than any that ever yet came before any General Assembly.

I shall place the resolution entirely upon its own merits, together with the opinion as expressed by Joseph, Joseph E., not that good man Joseph that we read about in the Holy Bible, but Joseph E. Brown, the arch-traitor, and now Chief Justice of the State of Georgia. He the father, as it were, of this Constitution, which I now hold in my hand, and which, as an honest man, I am sworn to support, and which every member on this floor is solemnly sworn to adhere to, denies to these gentlemen of color the right to seats on this floor. Common sense, common reason, the welfare of the black race and of the white race, require every thinking man to turn them out. The Constitution of the State of Georgia says turn them out. The Constitution of the United States with all its damnable amendments, says turn them out—Therefore, sir, if we fail to comply with the solemn oath we have subscribed to, when this House is the judge of the qualification of its members, by retaining men here who are clearly ineligible, we will be held to account for it by our constituency and by our God

Sir, I am no enemy to the black man; I am his friend. I desire to see him prosper. I desire, sir, that he should have all the privileges to which he is entitled under the Constitution which he had aided in making to govern the people of the State of Georgia. Therefore, if he and those Switzerland fellows have swindled him out of any right that in his judgment he ought to enjoy, blame your leader, Joseph E Dead, and don't blame me for carrying out in good faith that which I have sworn to support, and which in my judgment I intend to support at all hazards.

Sir, it has been whispered to me that some colored men here would become very desperate in the event they were ousted from their seats. Why should this be true? Why should they become enraged at honest men for simply conforming to that solemn oath which they have subscribed to, contained in that Constitution made by themselves? Who is responsible for these men of color being deprived of the privilege of holding office? I ask, who is responsible? Is it Democrats? Did they have any hand in making this Constitution which deprives them of this privilege? Am I responsible? Sir, I call upon Georgians to say who is responsible; I call upon black men to say who is responsible. I am prepared, sir, to substantiate by the most intelligent members who composed that so-called Convention, that colored members should not hold office. Therefore, if you were so ignorant that you did not know that the right to hold office was one thing, and the right to vote a very different thing, you certainly have done great injustice to your brethren of color by not electing men who were capable of comprehending the meaning of the various clauses of this instrument.

You may talk about insurrection, revolution, war and bloodshed; you may do all these things to intimidate honest men from a discharge of their duties, or you may be in reality; but let me tell you that it matters not with me whether you are in reality or not. I am in earnest, and I am in dead earnest. May this right arm fall, may my wife and children forever forsake me, ere I, in my judgment, should be guilty of a crime so great as to vote to retain any man or set of men in their seats here at the compromise or sacrifice of my oath, my honor, the honor of my constituency, and especially Georgia's honor.

Carpet-baggers. I call upon you this evening to repent in sackcloth and ashes for having deceived these ignorant creatures, who relied upon you as their true friends, for swindling them out of the right to hold office, as you have done in every instance since their freedom. Come up here this evening; stand up and tell them the truth; tell them that you are their worst enemies; tell them that the Southern men, with whom they were reared, are their only true and reliable friends. Many colored men supported me, and they did it because they believed that I would give them justice as their representative, and they shall not be deceived. I intend to do justice to these colored men, in accordance with the solemn oath which I have here taken. They would not have me degrade myself, and them, by perjury. They shall know that you deprived them of the right to seats on this floor. The world shall know who is responsible for it. You carpet-baggers shall have just retribution for swindling these men out of rights that you told them they were entitled to. You made a Constitution depriving them of the right, and you now would place the blame on honest men, if you would dare attempt it. But you cannot do it. It is too plain. And if any gentleman denies the proposition, I am prepared now, right now, to substantiate by Georgians, who were members of that so-called Convention, that they met in caucus and did there declare that they would burst up the concern and go home, unless article ten of the section on franchise, of that Convention, was stricken out—which article gave colored men the right to hold office. Dare any gentleman deny this proposition? If so, I am prepared to make the proof by men under the sound of my voice—men who were members of that Convention, and who respected their wives and children too much to say that they would not burst up the concern unless this article ten was stricken out. It was reconsidered, thereby leaving the colored man clearly ineligible to a seat upon this floor. Now, who is to blame? These very men who are your only true friends, the men you were raised with, told you they were enemies to you and your country, and simply desired to give you the right to vote, so that they might forever enjoy some nice, fat office for themselves.

Georgians! Georgians! you are about to cast a vote on a question of more vital importance than any one in which you were ever called upon to record your names.

I do not believe that there is one Georgian on either side of this House, that can with the eyes of those lovely ladies, the dearest creatures on earth, now upon them, cast their vote making them equal to the negro. Is there a Georgian on this floor that can do so? If so, let him get up and look those glorious creatures in the gallery in the face. Georgians, can you do it? I will answer for you. No, no, you cannot, you are too honest, you have not so far degraded yourselves, neither will you. I expect carpet-baggers to vote to keep them here, for they know full well that they would be compelled to "get out of the wilderness" if they did not do something to hide their mischievous swindling operations with the negroes.

And now in conclusion, sir, let me say to you my colored friends, in all candor and common honesty to prefer charges of desertion in your hour of need, against carpet-baggers *et id omne genus* whom you preferred and whom you elected to make that Constitution which every member upon this floor has sworn to support. For they illustrated to the minds of every intelligent man, most conclusively, that when artifice, evasions, and false impressions, had subserved their purposes that they then forfeited all claim to political honesty, consistency, and fair dealing.

The legal ground having been fully discussed by sound legal minds, and ably too, I shall desist from further remark as my time has expired.

Feeling confident that a vote on this question will be unanimous by all honorable Georgians, I call for the previous question.

[NOTE.—The original question before the House, was the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which declared Fyall ineligible on account of non-residence. By a vote of the House, Mr. Tumlin's resolution declaring all the negro members ineligible, was sustained, and is the resolution on which this long discussion has been had.—REPORTER.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The Secretary of War, perplexed by conflicting legislation, has asked the Attorney General's advice on paying Southern claims on file in the War Office, growing out of the war. They aggregate twenty to thirty millions.

NEW ORLEANS Sept. 5.—Pinchback, the mulatto recently installed in Jewell's place, as Senator from the Second District of New Orleans Parish, rising to a question of privilege, replying to a newspaper paragraph concerning him, after charging the people of this city with murdering and manifesting a growing disposition to murder men for political opinion, and color of skin, uttered the following:

"I want to tell them to beware. I want to tell them they have nearly reached the end of their string. The next outrage of the kind which they commit will be the signal for the dawn of retribution—a retribution of which they have not dreamed, a signal that will cause ten thousand torches to be applied to this city, for patience will then have ceased to be a virtue, and this city will be reduced to ashes." He was here called to order, but proceeded with his speech, and reiterated his threat, adding a notification to the Democratic party that they (the negroes) propose to take the matter in their own hands in the future, and propose to have a peace if they have to conquer a peace.

KEY WEST, Sept. 5.—The *habeas corpus* for Mudd, Arnold and Spangler was refused.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Ocean Queen brings 355,000 in treasure.

There have been severe earthquakes in Peru. The damage is supposed to be very great.

Excessive rains in Chili are doing much damage. Many lives are lost.

LONDON, September 5.—The Burmuda was safely launched.

The potato riot in Cork was dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Cholera killed the heir to the Persian throne.

Several incendiary fires have occurred in Cork. Loss quite heavy.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 5—Sterling 9¼. Gold 44¼. '62's 13¼. North Carolina's 73. Virginia's ex-coupons 53¼; new 53. Tennessee ex-coupons 67¼; new 67.

Flour a shade firmer for spring; winter 10a26 lower. Wheat 2a3 lower. Corn 1 cent lower. M. pork dull at 28 80. Lard quiet; steam 19¼a19¾. Cotton shade lower at 29¼. Turpentine drooping at 43¼a44. Rosin quiet; strained common 2 75a 2 80.

LONDON, September 5—Holliday and no market report.

FRANKFORT, September 5.—Bonds 75¼a75¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 5—Cotton steady; sales 10,000 bales. Lard buoyant 67a69. Tallow strong 45s 3d. Sugar dull. Other markets unchanged.

Cotton sales for the week 69 000; exports 18 000; speculation 5,000; stock on hand 512,000, of which 175,000 are American.

HAVANA, September 5.—Sterling 15¼a16¼; federal currency, 60 days, 27½ discount. Gold, 60 days, 4¾a5 premium.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.

FLOUR—The market, though active is steadier. with sales of 150 bbls assorted brands 7 00 for superfine and 11 50 for fancy, and 300 bbls A No. 1 at 10 50. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour 6a6 50; superfine 6 75a7 25; and extra 7 75a8 25; extra family 9a9 50, and A No. 1 at 10 50a10 75, and fancy brands 11 50a12. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at 8 50a9 25 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—Dealers manifest more firmness for Wheat though transactions are confined to sales from wagons at 2a2 05 for prime red; a sale of 300 bush inferior at 1 85. Holders in store are not pressing sales. Corn continues firm and in good demand with a sale of 4,200 bush shelled, in bulk, at 90, and 300 sacks of ear corn at 91; sales from wagons at 88a85. Oats are in good local demand with a sale of 900 bush at 48a50 in bulk. Rye we quote at 1 25a1 35.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The transactions are light and stocks not much reduced. We quote small sales of Mess Pork at 29 50. Bulk meats quiet at the following quotations: Shoulders 12¾a13, clear ribbed sides 15¾a16, and clear sides 16¾, loose. Bacon is in light demand with sales of 65 casks in small lots as follows: Shoulders 13¾, clear ribbed sides 16¾a17, and clear sides 17¾, all packed. We quote plain sugar cured hams at 19, and small sales of fancy hams at 21. Breakfast Bacon, in canvas, sugar cured, at 18a18¾, loose, and 18¼a18¾, packed. Lard in tierces we quote prime pork house at 18¼a18¾, and in kegs at 20¼, with a sale of 15 tierces at 18¼a18¾. Other qualities lard at lower rates.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and more active at 1 85a2 25 for prime to fancy red fall. Spring sold at 1 50 for strictly prime Iowa. Corn firm but slow at 90 a93. Oats more active and higher at 52a56¼, the latter for choice white. Barley steady at 1 85a2 for prime to choice. Rye steady at 1 13a1 15

PROVISIONS—Porkquiet at 29 25. Bacon firmer with more inqiry; shoulders 13¾, ribbed 15¾ clear rib sides 16¾, and 17¾ for clear sides. Bulk Meats very little doing; jobbing prices are 12½ for shoulders, 14¼ for ribbed sides, 15¼ for clear rib, 15¾a16 for clear sides. Lard sold at 18¾a18¾ for choice tierce.

WHISKY—1 23¾a1 23.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.

FLOUR—Unchanged and firm; family 9 50a9 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is held at 2, for No 1, but this is 5c above the views of buyers; No 2 sold at 1 97 and seemed to be in demand. Corn firmer and in better demand; ear or shelled 95a96, white 1 00. Oats steady at 55 for No 1. Rye firm at 1 40. Barley unchanged and quiet

WHISKY—Dull at 65 in bond.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet but firm at 29. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders are held at 12¾ and sides at 14¾ loose; 50 hhds sides sold at 14¾, packed and delivered at Indianapolis; and 25 hhds smoked at 15¾. Lard sold at 18¾a18¾ with but little demand. Sugar cured hams dull at 20a24¾.

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 6.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks,
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

MR. TOOMBS.—In the proceedings of the great meeting at Cedartown will be found the substance of the noble speech of Mr. W. F. Janes (who presided on the occasion) on presenting General Toombs to the audience. There is the sparkle of the truestone in it—the flash of the *ante bellum* lightning.

Reformation of the "Wicked Man."

The fashionable vices of society are sometimes more difficult of correction than sins of a more aggravated form. Minor immoralities are classed among the lighter imperfections of human nature, and by their own apology at length expand into incurable depravities. The reclamation of one whose sins touch the depths of degredation is as probable as that of him whose vices lay concealed beneath a cloak of exterior elegance and refinement. The famous couplet of Pope, in which he says

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated needs but to be seen,"

truthfully portrays many instances in which the very excess of the evil begets its own corrective. Iniquity may take fright at the personification of its own hideous image; and crime is never more revolting to its author than when perpetrated in its worst forms. Total depravity is not without a corrective to its own sin. There is a redeeming principle in man which seldom if ever forsakes him. Slight faults readily excuse themselves, whilst heinous offences recoil at the touch of their own enormities. After all, reform may be wrought, and virtue reclaimed from the embrace of vice where it would seem that life had been given over to the indulgence of sin. As the atonement was a necessary provision for the redemption of man from the depths of moral depravity, so virtue retains the inherent power of self-reclamation, even when its touch-stone is vice. We have been led into these reflections by the announcement that John Allen, the "Wickedest Man in New York," whose revelations as made by him a few weeks since entitled him to the notoriety, had publicly renounced a life of the deepest infamy, and declared his intention henceforth to pursue a moral and religious life. The publication now made of a determination to reform goes to show that the previous one in which the confession and exposure of his crimes were given, was but the introductory to a resolution already entered into.

His Water street dance-house was closed at midnight on Saturday last, with the public announcement that it would never be opened again for the purposes for which it had so long been desecrated. It was immediately followed by a prayer meeting, in which a number of Christian friends dedicated it henceforth to the cause of Christianity. The announcement took his coworkers in guilt and iniquity by surprise. They were unable to account for the change in him who so late had been the Prince of their depravities. They felt as if a fearful doom had overcome the hellish orgies in which they had revelled so often at that silent hour of midnight as with the lusts of infernal fiends. According to the Sun on the Sunday morning following the subjoined announcement was posted on the door:

"THIS DANCE-HOUSE IS CLOSED!
"No gentlemen admitted unless accompanied by their wives, who wish to employ Magdalens as domestics. JOHN ALLEN."

Says the Sun:

"This notice attracted great attention, and groups were constantly gathering in the streets during the day, discussing the matter, and making all manner of prophecies in regard to the result.

In the afternoon, Allen attended the Sabbath School and meeting at the Howard Mission, where the fact that he had closed his dance house was publicly announced. Allen himself made a few remarks as follows:

JOHN ALLEN'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and gentlemen, unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, my address will not be prolix. I simply say that, although I have been called the wickedest man in New York, I will show yet to the world that I am not the wickedest man in New York; that I will help the outcast and fallen of all creeds and denominations, and that I will begin from this moment to achieve a moral reform whenever and wherever I can. I want my friends to stand by me, as I shall have a hard time of it for a while, and I will in future devote my life to doing good as far as I can."

He seemed very frank and honest, and in downright earnest, as we hope he was and will continue to be.

After Allen took his seat, it was announced that there would be a prayer meeting at his house in the evening, and a prayer meeting was held at night at 304 Water street, in accordance with such announcement.

Thus it would appear that this man, who but the other day, was among the vilest of the vile, repenting of his misdeeds—sins from which a fallen angel would recoil—to-day stands forth a living example of the atoning grace and mercy of God.

The story of John Allen furnishes a moral "with which to adorn a tale." It should teach the world that the lowest in the den of degradation may be reclaimed—that with all its depravity, there is in human nature a redeeming principle, which, when touched by the quickening spirit of God, can lift it from the pit of devils to the companionship of angels. In place of treating the frailties of humanity with cold disdain, we should put forth a helping hand as it struggles to rise above its own pollution into the atmosphere of stars.

What an example is furnished by the Christian gentlemen engaged in the work of reforming this outcast from society. As well as we remember, devoted servants of God have for months been visiting this man and his abode for the purpose of rescuing depraved souls from the power of sin. In so doing they have but imitated the example of Christ, who was not ashamed to be called the "friend of publicans and sinners." Let each of our christian ministers and church members ask themselves to-day whether it is not their duty, as far as possible, to go and do likewise. Christ died for sinners. Let us not suppose that religion is a matter of fashion, and that the subjects of its saving efficacy can alone be chosen from the higher circles of life. The command in bringing guests to the great supper, was to "go out into the highways and the hedges." Do likewise, and we will have a reformation in society, and an advance in christianity which the world has not before seen.

They Mean, Act and Speak Revolution.

The editor of the National Republican, in reply to an article of ours in which we stated that the refusal on the part of leading merchants in New York to sell any more goods to the South on time was "one of the first fruits of Radical reconstruction," makes the occasion of a latitudinous departure from the subject under consideration. He says: "No one knows better than the editor that neither Governor Bullock, Governor Holden, Governor Smith, Governor Scott, Governor Brownlow, nor Governor Warmouth, would consent to be "dispersed" at the bidding of Frank Blair." Now every one knows, except the ignorant editor of the Republican, and his kind, that neither Frank Blair, nor the Democratic party, propose to disperse these bogus Governors, and their carpet-bag governments by any means other than such as are provided by the Constitution and the laws. According to the logic of the Republican, should the Supreme Court declare the reconstruction measures unconstitutional and the governments under them null and void, the Radical party would deem it a sufficient cause to involve "the country in another civil war." This is the position of the Radical party. It holds that its acts are not only the Supreme but the permanent law, and that neither the courts nor the people by their subsequent votes, have the right to set aside their illegal measures.

This sapient editor further says, "that the loyal State Governments would be protected by the masses of the loyal people of the North, aided by nearly every Federal General of the late war, is unquestionable." Herein we have the repeated threat of violence in the event of any interference by legal means with the so-called State Governments, and in order to give weight to the menace, the editor resorts to a statement which is untrue. That "nearly every Federal General of the late war" is a supporter, and, should exigencies demand it, a defender of these bogus Governments, is palpably untrue. A majority of the intelligent Federal Generals are unalterably opposed to the fraud of Radical reconstruction, and zealous supporters of Seymour and Blair. Their status was defined by the action of the "Soldiers and Sailors' Convention," which assembled in New York simultaneously with that of the National Democracy. The promised aid of the Northern Democrats, according to the editor, is "not worth the paper on which it is written." According to the same authority as well as that of the party to which he belongs, the Constitution of the United States is a like worthless instrument in their revolutionary esteem.

MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.—The First Ward Democratic Club met this (Friday) night, at their Hall on Mitchell and Pryor streets. President Mitchell in the Chair.

The Constitution drafted by the Atlanta Democratic Executive Committee for their government, was read by the Secretary, and on motion was unanimously ratified.

After transacting other business the Club adjourned to meet Wednesday night, the 9th instant, at Morris' Store on Peters street.

I. G. MITCHELL, President.
WALLACE P. REED, Secretary.

SAVANNAH, GRIFFIN AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD.—The sale of this road has been postponed until the first Tuesday in October.—*Griffin Herald.*

THE CROPS.—From the reports of a number of planters with whom we have conversed, we can but expect a very short crop of cotton in this section. The caterpillar, the boll worm and the rain, all combine to the damage of the crop. We fear that the alarm expressed by the planters is but too well founded.—*Albany News.*

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN POLK COUNTY.

Young and Old Shouting for Seymour and Blair.

Great Speech of Gen. Toombs.

Gordon, Colquitt, Waddell, and Others on the Stand.

[REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

CEDAR TOWN, August 25, 1868.

This was one of the happiest days felt in this good old county for many years. The sun shone out in all his splendor and a light breeze fanned the faces of honest men and lovely women. Father and son, the mother and the daughter, grand-sires and grand-mothers were out with bright and sparkling eyes, teeming with hope and with love for the old land. Nor were our colored friends absent. A goodly number of them swelled the procession; and they wore badges and carried their flag with the names of Seymour and Blair upon it. The colored people are sensible and intelligent in this county, and the Radicals now know that they have failed to make them their dupes.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the procession formed and marched to the place of meeting which was in a delightful and shady grove at a short distance from the town. The people came from miles around, and even young mothers were there, bearing their infants at their breasts, forming a not uninteresting feature in the vast assemblage. The Executive Committee were untiring in their labors, and we found when we arrived at the place of meeting that a neat and commodious speakers' stand had been erected for the occasion. The following are the names of the Executive Committees—white and black:

WHITES.—R W Whitehead, John Mann, L B Stowe, M F Tiddell, T M Pace, H Phillips, A J Tomlinson, G W West, John T Prior, M H Bunn, Wm Peck, P C Harris, H T Battle, Wm M Hutchings, W F Darden, A Huntingdon, W F Janes.

COLORED COMMITTEE—Ben Brown, Chairman; Russell Byrd, Lewis West, Burrel Duke, Harden Prior, Bennett Stallings, Burwel Lyon, Ambrose Jackson, M V Ingram, Foster Peck, Richard Janes, Thad Garrett, Anthony Prior, Drew Prior, John H Prior, H Park and Sam Bunn.

The meeting was called to order by M. H. Bunn, Esq., when the following named gentlemen were proposed and unanimously elected to preside over the meeting:

W F Janes, President; Vice Presidents, R McGregor, Buncombe; Wm Hubbard, Van Wert; Wm F Darden, Fish Creek; M R Lewis, Young's; J W Camp, 1st District; Geo W West, Cedar Town; David Hampton, Carter's.

Secretaries—L B Stone, J A Peck, S M H Byrd, J R Barber.

Mr. Janes expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him to preside over so large and respectable a meeting, and stated that the labors of the day would be commenced by prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson delivered a brief and appropriate prayer.

The following resolutions were read by Major Joseph A. Blance, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the people of Polk, in mass meeting gathered, that they heartily endorse the platform of principles laid down by the Democracy, at New York, in National Convention.

Resolved, That the nominations of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, meet our cordial approval, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election, and thereby contribute our mite to our beloved and bleeding country the benefits and blessings of good Government.

Gen. A. H. Colquitt was the first speaker introduced to the vast assemblage. It gladdened the heart of the patriot to greet on such an occasion the tried statesman, the illustrious soldier, the gifted orator, the noble Georgian. The applause that made the welkin ring when he arose, fitly bespoke his welcome. Would that every man and every woman in the land had heard his masterly and eloquent speech! Would that we could give it to our readers as it fell from his lips! It did equal honor to his head and his heart. A lame and imperfect synopsis is all we attempt. He said:

Three years had we suffered in silence. We had looked out upon a scene of darkness and gloom. There had not been a solitary ray to enliven the hope of the patriot. He beheld the dawn of a brighter day. In the East, in the West—throughout this vast country the Democracy was ablaze with enthusiasm, and their voice came to us as the voice of the Saviour to his disciples in the storm, "It is I, be not afraid." Everything betokens a coming triumph. What has brought together this large assembly? This is no ordinary contest—no contest for men—no contest for mere party triumph—these would scarcely move the surface of our feelings—but great questions were at issue—questions that stir the soul to its depths—that concern the life of the Nation and the hopes of Constitutional liberty forever. He was at a loss to argue this question with white men—our duty so manifest—our interest so self-evident. The sensibilities of our nature; the interests of manhood; the destiny of our race; the fortunes of our country spoke in language of warning and conviction.

Look over our own State—in this land of fertility, of propitious soil and genial climate, where the cultivated earth teems with rich harvests—what do you behold? Farms neglected; plantations, large and fertile, whose fences have rotted and sunk; enterprise checked; doubt and dejection upon every countenance. These are not the immediate results of war. Three years since the surrender would have restored prosperity and happiness but for hostile legislation. The operation of laws, instigated by malignity and executed in vengeance, has accomplished these results. A combination of robbers and usurpers have transformed their power into powers of law, and done the mischief as effectually as if achieved by the sword and bayonet. They have invaded rights established in the first dawn of our Constitution, with the loss of which liberty, property and the benefits of life tumble into insecurity and ruin. It is this which has dispirited our people, abated their industry, introduced discord and poverty, and turned a once prosperous region into a scene of distress and desolation. How are these outrages defended? If Georgia was in the Union, she was in as an equal with other States, with her old laws existing and her rights unimpaired, and no reconstruction was necessary. If out of the Union, she was out either by the virtue of secession, or by the war made upon her. If out by the Ordinance of Secession there was no right to assail her independence. If out by the results of war, the war accomplished the very opposite for which it was declared: to prevent disunion. In any and every event Congress had no right to legislate except within the limits of the Constitution. It could not deprive the inhabitants of a conquered territory of those guaranties of life, liberty and property, which the Constitution extends to aliens as well as citizens. It could not deprive them of the right of trial by jury, the liberty of speech and of the press, the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It had no power to call a Convention of the people of the State, no power to regulate suffrage, or depose Governors, or to suspend Legislatures and appoint Governors and Judges to fill the places of those deposed. Yet, all this had been done by a Radical Congress. Power had been usurped to perpetuate them in power. They recognized no Constitution, no limit to their authority. The old Republic is gone. We are suffering to-day under the heaviest and most desolating curse that ever afflicted a people—a consolidated government in the hands of an unscrupulous majority. Division of power is the theory of our government. There shall be a legislative, a judicial and an executive department, and each of these independent of the other. Without this division of power any government must be a despotism. It was the purpose of our fathers to show the errors of other ages and nations. The light of history guided them. Egypt, renowned for the relief which it afforded the ancient world, was governed by a monarch who made, adjudicated and executed the laws. In another region the throne of tyranny was so absolute that Turkish power was the synonym for despotism. Throughout Asia the cradle of the human race and the theater of man's redemption, this crushing principle of power placed its unnumbered millions under the sceptre of depotism. In forming a new government, our fathers, in their wisdom, undertook to provide, in its fundamental charter, against that evil upon which the liberties of so many had been wrecked. It was, therefore, declared that power should be divided. So much for the executive—so much for the legislative—so much for the judicial.

This Radical Congress has usurped all power. We have an hereditary hatred to tyrants and despots, but if we are to be governed by one unrestrained power, we would infinitely prefer that of a single tyrant. The most absolute despotism has limits to its power when vested in a single individual. With his crown and his purple—his luxurious tables and his grand equipages, his ambition and his appetites may be satiated—but what treasures are vast enough to satiate the millions of tyrants of which this representative majority are the ministers.

The speaker illustrated this view with great force. He said the people were called upon to determine whether this party, which had destroyed every barrier to freedom should be continued in power. Constitutional liberty under the Democracy on one side, absolute despotism under Radical rule on the other. We are to choose between a party which restores Georgia with her pristine beauty and glory, and a party which has shorn her of all dignity, and brought her in shame to the foot of the tyrant. Let every man who loved his old State rally for her rescue. All torn and scarred as she was, she was none the less dear to her sons, yea,

"More dear in her sorrows, her tears and her showers,
Than of all the world in their sunniest hours."

General Gordon was the next speaker.—He addressed the assemblage in a truly brilliant and effective speech. He dwelt with much force on the soldierly bearing of General Blair while in the field, and his manly, candid and christian conduct since the termination of the war. He spoke also of the relative claims of the other rival candidates for the President and Vice-President, and wound up a long and brilliant address amidst the most deafening applause. Gen. Gordon is a fine speaker, and we would attempt a synopsis, if we did not know that it would be impossible to give an idea of so excellent an address without introducing faults where all was faultless.

Mr. Janes next introduced Mr. Toombs as follows:

"It gives me infinite pleasure to present the noblest Roman of them all—one whose fame fills both hemispheres—who adorned the highest civil stations—who bled in the lost cause—who followed its hearse to the grave—who preferred exile to oppression when the flag trailed in defeat, and became an exile in foreign lands. But he at length returns to the home of his fathers—McGregor is on his native heath, with lips, thank God! unsealed—and he will now speak for himself, as in better days when you and I were free! I have the honor to present General Toombs."

Gen. Toombs said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have come with pleasure at your bidding to take counsel with you on this occasion, concerning the public safety and the preservation of public liberty. In discharging my humble part on this interesting occasion, I would imitate the great Athenian orator who never addressed an assembly of his countrymen without first calling upon the Gods of his country, and imploring of them that he might utter no word which might bring reproach upon the cause of truth or detriment to that of his country. I feel, to-day, prouder of the people of my native State than I have done at any other period of my life. I have seen them under all the vicissitudes ordinarily incident to men and nations, from the brighest prospects down to the lowest depths of misfortune and misery; but to-day they exhibit a moral grandeur for which I bow with humble thankfulness to the Great Dispenser of human affairs, who inspired them with a fortitude and heroism equal to the perils which surround them. You have felt all the woes, all the bitterness which triumphant wrong could inflict upon you. The government of your choice has been overthrown, thousands of your fathers, husbands, brothers and sons have perished in its defense, your land has been ravaged, your property destroyed, your wives and daughters insulted, you have been stripped of the commonest rights of freemen, subjected for years to an insolent and brutal military despotism, which has crowned its own infamy and filled the measure of your wrongs by an attempt, hitherto unknown in the annals of national crime, to make your slaves your masters. Yet I find, amid all these crushing calamities, throughout all of our borders, the fixed purpose, the unconquerable will, never to surrender the inalienable rights of men, and old men, middle aged men, young men, lovely matrons and blooming maids everywhere gathering together to cheer, to animate, to bless those who still plead for right and justice and still worship at the altar of truth. [Great cheering.] Who can withness these scenes and doubt the power the immortality, the divinity of truth? Who can doubt but

That freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft is ever won.

I come to-day to urge you to gird on your armour, to do your duty in this great conflict, not with the sword; I would that the sword might be sheathed forever, and that liberty might never need so dangerous an ally and defender. I prefer peace. I want peace. I want rest. Nearly sixty winters have shed their snows upon my head; nearly thirty of these years have been spent in the public service, battling against these same enemies of the rights of the people, of the States and of the principles of the Constitution of 1787. I can, therefore, honestly say with Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace." Alas! he but "holds the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope." Peace is not the child either of wrong, or of oppression, or of despotism. These are the works of the wicked, and holy writ teaches us that they shall have no peace. This pearl of great price to nations and to men can only be found in the principles of justice. All the good men of this country seek it, ardently desire it. The two great political parties offer it to them. Let us go and search for it—search for it in the conduct, the acts, the declared principles, and in the characters of the candidates of these organizations which divide the people of the United States. Those who call themselves the Union Republican party met at Chicago during last May and placed Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax before the country as their candidates and the exponents of their principles. Gen. Grant has obtained a wide-spead reputation as a soldier, none whatever as a statesman. His administration of the Congressional despotism established from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, was weak and wicked to the last degree. He openly avowed and acted upon the principle of carrying out the secret wishes of his party in Congress, even against their plainly declared purposes in the acts of reconstruction, while acknowledging that these acts left the people of the States subject to be reconstructed, free to accept or reject the proposed measure. Under his instructions, his satraps proscribed newspapers, dismissed civil officers, arrested citizens for exercising this express privilege as "impediments" to reconstruction, thereby making the exercise of a legal right, conceded by himself, a crime punishable at the pleasure of his military commissions. He accepted the confidential position of Secretary of War from the President, had his veracity directly impeached by five of his colleagues and attempted to support his veracity by pleading his own treachery. His letter accepting the Chicago nomination closes for the present, at least, his political history. He declares his adherence to this extraordinary manifesto, until he or the public change their opinions. He does not even affect the slightest sense of obligation to the Constitution; the will of the people is his professed polar star, which by his own interpretation, means the will of the revolutionary faction, which seek to use his military reputation to perpetuate their own power and subvert the Constitution. Let us try him and his colleague by the standard which they have chosen and accepted. This Chicago platform is a model of audacity, of falsehood and of a shameless contempt for popular intelligence. Even the few sound generalities and historical truths which it contains, were inserted with a fraudulent intent, and appropriated to the wicked purpose of covering up the plunder of the people and concealing the fatal wounds inflicted on the Constitution. It denounces "all forms of repudiation as a national crime," simply to put countless millions in the pockets of "money changers," to which they are not lawfully and rightfully entitled. It announces equal taxation as a sound and pure principle, and relieves fifteen hundred millions of the property of these same "money changers" of all taxes whatever. It demands the "stictest economy in the administration of the government," whilst its framers have expended nearly five hundred millions per annum, since the close of the war, without lessening the public debt to the amount of a single postage stamp, and with the affrontery which would do honor to the heroes of Newgate denounces "the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson," whom they have stripped of all power, and therefore of all responsibility for the administration of public affairs. It declares sympathy "with all oppressed people struggling for liberty," except the victims of the perfidious tyranny of its own architects. It invites immigration and pledges protection to emigrants against all kings, potentates or powers, except their worst enemies, the Radical party, which demands of all emigrants, the unconditional support of despotism on this side of the Atlantic, as the price of protecting them from it on the other. It offers amnesty, and pardon, and peace, "admission into the communion of loyal people" to all who will join in a conspiracy against the Constitution, and none others. It lauds the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which its advocates for seven years, both in peace and war, have been struggling to overthrow. It votes "special honor (not gold) to brave soldiers and seamen," pays for their blood in depreciated government paper, with which the lame and the halt, the widow and the orphan may buy gold, to be paid in taxes to be voted *specially* to bond-holders. The true soldier always honors "a foeman worthy of his steel;" those Confederate soldiers who did their own duty in the late war, would not willingly see one pledge of the United States to her own soldiers violated, one right withheld, nor would they pluck one laurel from the brow of a single soldier, whether native or foreign, who fought them in the late war; besides other and nobler reasons, whatever glory they may have deserved will not be lessened by encomiums upon their adversaries. Finally, this platform congratulates "the country upon the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption of a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all;" pledges the Radical party to maintain equal suffrage in all these "late rebel States," but expressly declaring that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to these States." "This policy of reconstruction," thus endorsed by the Chicago Convention, makes up a clear and final issue between military despotism and Constitutional Government. It leaves no place for compromises, neither party can give quarter, "Vævictis" must be inscribed upon the banners of the contesting hosts. It was meet and proper that the enunciation of the success of this policy should be clothed in language of open, shameless falsehood. It is not true that a majority of the States lately in rebellion, or any one of them, have adopted Constitutions securing equal civil or political rights to all, or any other Constitutions whatever. There was not a single act from the beginning to the consumation of these atrocities which had the voluntary assent of the people of either of these States. The whole scheme, in all of its parts, and by all of its machinery, was concocted and adopted with the sole view of defeating the popular will.

You know, fellow-citizens, that there was not a native white man in the State who gave public utterance to a single word of approval of any of its provisions. One of its prominent features, the 14th Constitutional Amendment, had been nearly unanimously rejected by the Legislature of Georgia. Even those who advocated its adoption relied upon the infamy of the Radical party rather than upon the merits of the scheme to accomplish that end. Ex-Gov. Brown, its leading supporter, commended it to your acceptance solely upon this ground. It was the custom of ancient heathens to worship reptiles, crocodiles and demons, to whom they would sacrifice even wives and children to propitiate their wrath, and to arrest their ferocity. It was upon this principle that you were urged to lay your honor, and your manhood at the feet of your enemies. You were told by this emissary of these usurpers that if you did not accept these terms your lands would be confiscated, your wives and your children would become houseless and homeless wanderers and outcasts, and that these Radical monsters infuriated by your stubborn devotion to liberty, would invent new instruments of torture, and new and still more diabolical punishments to conquer your firmness. These appeals to your fears were scornfully rejected, the tempter and the temptation were trampled under your feet. Other means were resorted to in order to manufacture an apparent assent of the people. Twenty thousand of you, all of you who had even held the office of Justice of the Peace, were already disfranchised by this "policy." The ignorant blacks were enfranchised, were fed, drenched, debauched by Government officials with public pap, and then educated into the belief that a Radical vote meant "forty acres of land and a mule," and lest even some of these ignorant people might detect these frauds, under the pretext of protecting them against violence, they marched them to the polls with fixed bayonets, to give their free consent to the policy of reconstruction! Yet even this was not enough. A plan of legislative spoilation, called relief, was incorporated in the so-called Constitution which offered to the unfortunate a free discharge from all of their debts, and thus increased to some extent the number of the votes for reconstruction. The military satraps, Pope and Meade, aided by their Chief, have faithfully labored to compass this iniquity. They compelled every civil officer in the State to remain silent, support "the policy," or quit his office; they compelled all newspapers to advocate it on pain of being deprived of all legal advertisements in the State; they openly encouraged negroes, criminals and adventurers in insulting and robbing the honest people of the commonwealth, in order to make the existing state of things unendurable; and when all this failed to accomplish their nefarious purposes, Pope, in organizing the Convention, and Meade, in organizing the Legislative and Executive departments of the so-called Government of Georgia, shamefully aided and abetted the fraudulent registrars throughout the State, and thereby put upon you a defeated Convention, a defeated Governor, and a fraudulent majority in the Legislature. All these facts are well known to the thousands of men and women who are before me this day. Yet this Chicago Convention has the audacity to say that the State of Georgia has done this wicked thing. We already had a government when these intruders were put upon us. The people had assembled in convention at the call of the President, and with the free and open acquiesence of Congress, they had made a Constitution in conformity with the requirements of the Federal Government, it had been acquiesced in by the people, they asked for no change, they wanted none—no human being seemed to desire any change except the Radical party. But they found that they had no friends in that government, and hence they determined to make a government of their own, and call it ours. Now, we simply ask them to acknowledge their own bantling and not put its paternity upon us. But this Convention with intrepid audacity, uttered another stupendous falsehood, of which the very Constitutions of five of the States, which they dragged into the Union, and their own constitutional amendment, convict them. It affirms that these Constitutions "secured equal civil and political rights to all." Shame, where is thy blush? In many of these States thousands of white men are disfranchised; in all of them thousands are prohibited from holding office, either by the State Constitutions, or by the 14th amendment, or by both.

The adoption of this amendment is of itself a damning proof of the revolutionary purposes of the Radicals. The reconstruction acts require that none of the States to which they are made applicable should be admitted into the Union until they had severally adopted this amendment. The Constitution says that no amendment shall be made to itself without the assent of three-fourths of the States; none but States can vote upon the subject; yet the Radicals have declared that their military provisional Governments shall vote to alter the Constitution before they shall be admitted into the Union. This pretended amendment is itself drawn with the intent to destroy the equality of the States, while seeming to apply the same rule to all. The States which did not hold slaves before the war had but few negroes among them; most of them but enough to elect a single Representative to the Legislature, none of them enough to gain an additional member in Congress; while in some of the Southern States the negroes were the most numerous, and in all of them formed a substantial part of the population. While under this amendment the exclusion of the negroes from the right of suffrage would not cost New England a single vote in Congress, or a single electoral vote, it would deprive Georgia of one-half of her members and electors, and the late slave-holding States of more than thirty members of Congress. This vile and dastardly fraud is well worthy of the whole statesmanship of their party. Yet, even on these terms, terms prescribed by the Coustitution, these usurpers now declare that they will maintain negro suffrage. These covenant-breakers not only disregard their compacts with others, but refuse to abide by them when made wholly by themselves. This amounts to the declared purpose to administer the same Constitution, the same fundamental law, differently in different parts of the United States. And this simply means that the Radicals do not intend to regard the Constitution at all whenever the late rebel States are concerned, though they may be in the Union. I am not in the least surprised at their purpose, but I am surprised at its avowal. Insensibility to shame is the last stage of public as well as private profligacy; this point the Radicals have reached. Such are the candidates, the principles and the practices of the Radical party; such their claims upon your confidence and support. They subvert all of the ancient landmarks of liberty; they ignore the corner-stone of all republican institutions—that all just powers of government must be "derived from the consent of the gonverned." The present pretended government of this State was erected purely by despotic power; it is the offspring of military despotism; brute force was its architect and is its sole cement. This policy is as wicked as it is foolish; it can never obtain the affections of a single freeman. This is not the road to the human heart. The great Ruler of the universe, in whom we all live, and move, and have our being, in dealing with his own creatures, the wayward and sinful children of men, condescends to win them back to the paths of virtue in the language of affectionate entreaty: "My son, give me thy heart," is His invitation to His peace. Force has robbed you of your birth-right; it has filled your courts of justice with its venal, corrupt and ignorant instruments; it has filled your executive and legislative departments with ignorant, brutal paupers and criminals, white and black, who feel no part of the burdens they impose on you, reckless of the public welfare, intent only on public plunder. These are the legitimate fruits of the success of the Congressional policy of reconstruction in Georgia. Let us turn from this loathsome catalogue of crime to a far more pleasant prospect.

At New York, on the 4th of July last, there assembled the representatives of the Democracy of the United States, including in its organization the representatives of thousands of patriots who had not hitherto co-operated with them in political action. At the same time and place there assembled another convention, of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war, in the army and navy of the United States. These patriots also put forth a declaration of principles—a declaration which awakened a thrill of joy in every freeman's bosom, from the lakes to the gulf—from ocean to ocean. It re-affirms all those great principles and safeguards of personal liberty, for which our British ancestors struggled, fought and bled, from Runnymede to the revolution of 1688, and which were brought over to the new world by our fathers and planted in the Constitution of the United States; Magna Charta, trial by jury, independent judiciary, the subordination of the military to the civil authority, the freedom of speech and of the press, freedom from arbitrary searches, seizures and arrests. It puts the seal of condemnation upon the principles and policy of the Radicals, and declares "the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." These great principles having been unanimously adopted the Convention with the same unanimity nominated Seymour and Blair as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, whose eminent ability, integrity and fidelity to those principles furnish ample security that they will be honestly carried out when the people of the United States have ratified these nominations by their election. Georgians I commend these men and their principles to the acceptance of each and all of you. It may be the last peaceful struggle which you may ever have an opportunity to make in behalf of public liberty. The Radical party falsely charges you and me with hostile designs against the peace of the country; the charge is made against us but to conceal their own revolutionary designs. Who is eager for the conflict? Not you whose fortunes are desperate? Not yours, but theirs. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, California and Oregon, have already declared against them, everywhere the "Thanes are flying" from their standard. The determined attitude of the people of the North in these elections and many others drove them from their favorite policy of negro suffrage in the North, and compelled them to fall back, for the present at least, from their raid on the tax payers whom they sought to plunder for the bondholders; and their sole remaining political capital is sectional hate and negro supremacy. At the north their only remaining war cry is, "wake up! the rebels be upon ye." "Hear the slogan of Hampton and Forest and Cobb and Toombs," at the South. In the South it is, "help, help us, Cuffee, or we sink!" Under the fear of the unarmed, impoverished, depopulated South, with the same "brave colored troops who fought so nobly in the war," armed and equipped and keeping "watch and ward" over her loyalty, the Radicals of the North are organizing "Grand Armies of the Republic," arming hundreds of thousands of loyal militia "from snowy white to sooty." All over the South their notes of preparations, their calls to arms are heard, and every nerve is strained to produce a collision between the blacks and the whites in order to create a necessity or pretence for Grant's peacemaker—martial law. But a few days ago, a mass meeting, said to number several hundred blacks and a score or two of their keepers, met at Atlanta. Ex-Governor Brown, Bullock's Chief Justice, was their chief spokesman. He still believes in the omnipotent power of fear and avarice over the hearts and conduct of all white men. He openly declares that blood and arson, at least, shall inaugurate the triumph of the Democratic party and its principles. He advises his party to go to the polls armed. I suppose to overawe and intimidate, and possibly to supply with bullets any deficiency in ballots. He tells them that four millions of people never gave up the ballot (whenever exercised, whether rightfully or wrongfully acquired) without blood. This false and revolutionary utterance was for no other purpose than to produce a war of races. He knows it was false; for he is not ignorant of history, certainly not ignorant of Radical rule over his own country since the overthrow of the Confederate government. He knows the history of Radical government in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the other (late) "rebel States." He knows it was revolutionary, for the old Constitution left the whole question of suffrage to be regulated by the States, and the 14th amendment does expressly affirm the same right. Therefore, it was a deliberate effort to excite the negroes to resist by force the exercise by society of a plain constitutional power. In the same address he declared to the blacks that the houses, villages, towns and cities of this State were their securities against the exercise of this rightful power. You have chaffed the spirit of this villain leader. Under threats of confiscation of your lands and your few remaining moveables, and "unnumbered woes to be inflicted by these fearful monsters," he demanded your consent to submit your fundamental laws to a mongrel convention of ignorant and vicious Africans and wandering criminals. You refused, and forced Gen. Grant to hold one without your consent. Next, under the same terrible penalties, he demanded your consent to the adoption of the thing called a Constitution, which stripped the intelligence, the virtue, the patriotism, and the property of the country of all just participation in the proposed Government, and sought to bind them by oaths never to change its most infamous provisions. This you refused, and thereby forced the registrars and military commanders to commit great "irregularities" in dealing with the lists of voters and the ballot box in securing a majority for the Constitution, for Bullock and a "working majority" in both branches of the Legislature. Indignant at your refusal to be sufficiently alarmed to surrender your honor, and your country, with your enemy greatly aggravated by your refusal to reward his treachery to you, and apostacy to his principles, by giving him a seat in the Senate of the United States, he comes again, but not in peace,

"He comes with banner, brand, and bow,
As leader, meets his deadly foe."

He comes with ninety thousand dusky incendiaries armed with the torch, to punish and put down this rebellion against the Radicals. He comes to conquer a peace. The propagandists adopt the policy proclaimed by the French revolutionist in the reign of terror, so racily described by a French poet. I will give you a free translation of one couplet:

"O, lovely age, when loving Senators vote,
Let us be brethren, or we will cut your throat."

If you will only join the robber clan they will be content, they will accept no securities from you for their own safety except your participation in their crimes. Will you accept the terms? [Loud and universal cries of Never! never!] No, I know you will not—honor, forbids it, patriotism forbids it, liberty forbids it, your past glory, your present sufferings, the future hopes of you and your posterity, all forbid it—God forbids it.

"Better be where the ensanguined Spartans still are free,
In their own proud charnel—Thermopylæ."

Fellow-citizens of Georgia, this is not a party contest. Hitherto in all party conflicts we all agreed that the fundamental principles of the Government—the Constitution—was sacred. We all felt that whether the one party or the other succeeded, the country was safe. Corruption in either the Legislative, Executive or Judicial Departments was supported by none, was condemned and punished by all. Each party knew and felt that the other party lost nothing but some favorite leader, or some favorite policy, and perhaps only for a time, by defeat. The same measure of protection, of justice would be meeted out alike to all. We bore the same burdens and received the same benefits from the Government. But no man before me can look without fear and apprehension at either the success or defeat of the Radical faction. Their conduct has marked them as enemies to society. I feel that toleration of them is treason to mankind. I want the vote of every honest man in Georgia to be cast against them, and after diligently searching with perfect sincerity into their platforms, addresses and speeches, and weighing their conduct in the even scales of justice, I have not found one reason why an honest man among you should now support them. Mark my words, I say "should now support them." I know that honest and good men have heretofore supported them, and I wish now to show all such good men that they should no longer do so. Old Union men, Union men before the war, were found among their supporters. You were Union men because you were attached to the principles of the Constitution. You opposed secession because you thought your rights and public liberty would be safer under the old Government than under any that might come out of the throes of revolution. Well, though I differed with you I can respect your opinions sincerely entertained; if you stood by the old Constitution because you loved its principles you must oppose the Radicals for overthrowing them. Your place is with the Democratic party. There are to be found men who like you opposed secession and fought under the old flag and the old Constitution, who are to-day embodied to defend them at the polls; who resist the Radicals because they are trying to overthrow them and establish a Military Despotism. Come and stand with them. If you hate the secessionists then hate them still; if you hate me for beginning the struggle for liberty, do it still if you please. Make my name infamous forever if you can and will it, but save yourself, save liberty, save the Constitution, save, oh, save your country.

There is another and still larger class of my countrymen who have co-operated with the Radicals, in the late election, to a partial extent, who were called Reconstructionists. Among them were Union men and secessionists, their present position having no relation to their antecedents. Among them I recognize true, brave and honest men, men who detest the principles and practices of the Radical faction as much as any of us, men who earnestly and honestly seek relief from their despotism—these men vote! for a Constitution which they loathed, with men whom they despised, because they said and believed that they could better defeat their nefarious schemes in the Union than out of it. They were willing to accept their policy as the best means of overthrowing their principles. With all such I wholly differed, but I would grapple them to my heart with hooks of steel. They were patriots earnestly laboring for the common cause who opposed them. I would "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." They did evil that good might come, in my judgment, but I know how weak, how fallible we all are. Perhaps the result may prove their wisdom and my folly; but whether good or evil shall befall us I honor their motives and claim their brotherhood. To-day we have arrived at a point where these differences of the past are buried, to-day we are together, then let every honest reconstructionist give "the right-hand of fellowship." [Tremendous cheering and wild enthusiasm in the audiance.] Thank you gentlemen, I have not mistaken you, this is peace between us.

There was another and still more numerous class of our fellow-citizens who were constrained against their free will to give a seeming support to these villains. This was the debtor class. Thousands of our best men were pecuniarily ruined by the result of the war, men of large estates whose chief wealth lay in their slaves; many of them were not involved in debt at all inconvenient, taking their estates into the account; they held large and valuable tracts of land, and numerous other properties of great pecuniary value, their debts were small as compared with their assets, they were surrounded with all the comforts, elegancies, the luxuries of life. The

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came, he robbed them of their slaves, their household comforts, the very ornaments of their persons, desolated their fields and left them with nothing but their lands and their debts. In their desolation the tempter came, not in the shape of an enemy, but as an old and trusted friend, born in South Carolina, in Calhoun's District, four times Governor of Georgia, and whispered in their ears, though we are demons we will be your saviours, the negroes have no debts, no home, no principle, no statesmanship, they care nothing for "their obligations of contracts," nor for the Constitution which protects them, the North-adventurers who have poisoned them, never had credit enough anywhere to fear the Constable. We who have joined them feel that success will compensate us for all losses. We offer you a new era, the past, especially past debts shall die with the Confederacy. We are the brazen serpent, look upon us and live! It was thus the tempter came. There were equities at the bottom, which he neither saw nor regarded. He saw only despair and poverty; he saw good and brave men who had stood by the right, by calamities which they did all in their power to avert, reduced to the last extremity of misery, dependant wives, children and friends around them; the creditor at the door threatening to turn them out of their ancestral halls, houseless and homeless, with every sun setting upon a change, and every day dawning upon new miseries. In this condition Governor Brown promised them relief. They felt that there was equity in equalizing losses as far as possible. They felt that those who from accidents of war and the nature of their property had escaped destruction, should share something of the general ruin. They drew from nature the lesson that, as society rightfully claimed of all of its members their lives and properties, it was bound to give protection. They were helpless because of the lost cause, and yielded as they supposed, to the great law of self-preservation. There was equity here, there was justice here. I pity and respect the tempted, but abhor and curse the tempter. Gov. Brown knew that his crude and fraudulent scheme of relief was a cheat and a swindle. He knew that the Constitution of the United States stood like a lion in the path of his project of delusion and folly; but he also knew it might answer for one election, and he resolved to betray those whom he could not benefit, and joined in the shout of "'Rah for Bullock and relief!" The result was that his friends in Congress, not unexpectedly to him, struck out relief, and left them Bullock and negro supremacy. One would have supposed that such a man would then have hid his head in shame; not at all; he issues a new address and promises his dupes that he will concoct new schemes for their relief, and put men on the Supreme Court bench base enough to support them. The Express adventurer joined in the fraud and he put him and one McCay to do the dirty work, hoping that they might keep up the fraud and deception until after the Presidential election. The utter treachery of Brown in this whole matter of relief is demonstrated by a single statement. He everywhere contended that the reconstruction acts were valid; that the Constitution had no force in Georgia; that under those acts the military government was the sole and lawful ruler of Georgia; that a single general order from Meade adopting the constitutional provision of relief would have extinguished every debt embraced in the so-called Constitution. If he had wanted the relief he pretended, the remedy was in his hands, the order was not issued, and the friends of relief were cheated.

Now, my relief friends, why should you support the Radicals. Are you willing to be cheated again? Will you not rather trust the wisdom, the justice and the good faith of your fellow-citizens "to the manor born" who are common sufferers with you, who sympathize with you and demand a wise and just system of relief, which will protect poor and honest creditors as well as poor and honest debtors. You know that there are both classes, who have been made so by the fortunes of war. Come, join the party of honest and true men, who will do all that can be done for you and themselves, and

"Be these juggling knaves no more believed
Who falter in a double sense,
Who hold the word of promise to ear
And break it to the hope."

I know you will come. I see your indignant bosoms heaving with vengeance against those who have trafficked in your misfortunes and mocked your calamities. Come, join those who have honest sympathy with your calamities and will make honest efforts to relieve them. Brown offers you but one shelter from the "pitiless storm," that is corrupt Judges. He proposes to sell his conscience for votes; trust him not even in his crimes; he has betrayed his natural and foster mother. "More bitter far than a serpent's tooth, is to have a thankless child." He is false to nature. He went to Chicago. What more can I say to commend this wretch to your detestation; he has fatigued public indignation, it is no longer equal to his crimes. Ignoble villain, buoyant solely from corruption, he only rises as he rots.

Fellow citizens I am wearied with this loathsome record of Radical crimes. I have pulled off a few strips from the bark of this gigantic Upas tree. I leave a Herculean task to my distinguished friends who are to follow me, to probe it to the heart and lay it bare to your detestation. To whom else shall I address myself? Not to the Democrats, for they do not even need the word "onward." Not to the ladies, for they are already so far above the men, that if I could lift them to a higher circle in the regions of patriotism, I should show ourselves unworthy of them. I shall do no such thing; we love them too well even to send them to Paradise. Our old ancestor Adam refused to stay in Paradise without Eve. He was a real man, and no sham. He accepted the curse of his Maker rather than forfeit the smiles of Eve. This was the first case of "all for love and the world well lost." Right nobly has his descendants in all ages vindicated the election of Adam.

Some men have acted well in the drama of life, many died for the truth, many have laid down their lives without flinching on the gallows and the block for liberty and law, many more have fallen in the "imminent and deadly breach" for the glory and safety of their "native heather," but it was a Carthegenian woman, more heroic than Cato, the great enemy of her country, who, after a three years siege, after Carthage was reduced from three hundred thousand to sixty thousand inhabitants, after the outer wall was battered down, after the inner wall was ruined, after the fires of the enemy were enveloping the last refuge of the besieged, after the men had despaired and raised the white flag, who reproached her husband for his cowardice, slew her own children and leaped into the flames of her burning city. Men, imitate her courage!

Two colored speakers addressed their colored friends in very sensible and appropriate terms, denying that they had ever received the forty acres of land and a mule, which had been promised them by the carpet-baggers and scalawags. They warned their race against such impostors, and were listened to with much attention by the entire meeting. Their names were W. H. Howell and John Dupree.

Judge Vason next came forward and was loudly cheered, but he only delivered a brief address, as it was late in the day and he did not wish to trespass on the patience of his audience.

The meeting dispersed about five o'clock, P. M., and we were pleased to find that the utmost good order prevailed.

We have to thank Captain John D. Waddell, of Cedar Town, brother to the distinguished Col. J. D. Waddell, also, Major Joseph A. Blance, and others, for many kindnesses extended to the Reporter of THE CONSTITUTION on the day of the meeting and at other times.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.—List of Money packages remaining in the Office of the Southern Express Company, at Atlanta, on Sunday September 6th, 1868:

Phillis Armstrong, Wm G Brown, Mrs M A Barton, J Craig, L B Dycus, Mrs G D Harmon, R A Johnson, Chas Latimer, A P McPherson, Sarah Moon, Mary Noble, T B Proctor, Francis Perdue, George Page, West & Nelson, Mrs R Williams, care of Jacob Beck, Dahlonega, Ga; P L Young, Matilda Yates, (colored.)

B. BLALOCK, Money Clerk.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. [illegible], News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at [illegible], Ga.
T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.
R. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.
FRANK R. BURKE, Preston, Ga.
NORMAN M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga.
O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga.
J. O. TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga.
W. H. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.
J. C. BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.
W. E. RAGLAND, Talbotton.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon. Dr. J. A. CHERRY, of West Point. Mrs. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, Traveling Agent. John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

GEO. W. PRICE sells shoes at wholesale or retail, on Peachtree street.

SEE notice of Ladies' Memorial Association.

FRUIT and Preserve Jars, at T. R. Ripley's. Call on him.

YELVERTON Love Letters and Marriage Trial. See advertisement.

MRS. MCCANDLESS' SCHOOL opens September 7th.

ADDRESS "St. Lawrence," city postoffice. He wants a situation as book-keeper. See notice.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Ballard's bill was to allow James M. Gates, of Bibb to practice *medicine* and not *law*, as furnished by our reporter of yesterday morning's proceedings.

NEW COTTON.—Twelve bales of new cotton arrived from Troup county, yesterday, nine of which passed on to Augusta.

IF you have a house to rent, call on G. W. Adair, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Whitehall. 1

MACGREGOR LINE—*Direct Steam Communication with Europe.*—For particulars turn to another column.

WE invite attention to the card of J. M. Burdell, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Augusta, Ga.

IF YOU WANT CAKES, CANDIES, AND ALL sweet things, go to JACK & DAVIS', corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. 1t

IF YOU WANT DRIED BEEF AND BEEF Tongue, Dessicated Codfish, Bologna Sausages, and all dainties in that line, go to Jack & Davis', corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. 1t

THE attention of subscribers to the building fund of the First Baptist Church is called to a notice of the Finance and Building Committee.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & MCCRATH have bought out the stock of goods of E. E. Rawson' consisting of stoves, tinware, etc. Their notice is worth perusal.

THEATRE.—At the request of many friends, the COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to MR JOHN TEMPLETON will be repeated to-morrow night Mr. T's generosity, on a recent occasion, entitles him to a full audience, apart from his well established reputation as a good actor. The beautiful love tragedy, ROMEO AND JULIET will be performed.

HON. F. M. NORWOOD.—We were pleased to meet this gentleman in the city yesterday. He is stopping at the United States Hotel, and will remain for a few days. As alternate on the electoral ticket for the State at large, Mr. Norwood is public property, and we hope our committees will use him.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Capt. Charles B. Wallace, Superintendent of the Selma and Meridian Railroad, and son of our esteemed friend, Maj. Campbell Wallace. Capt. Wallace enjoys an enviable reputation as a Railroader—higher perhaps than that of any young man of his age in the South.

VERY MUCH OBLIGED.—We are indebted to our friends, Messrs. Cook & Knight, for a box containing 2 doz. 2 lb. cans of peaches, prepared at their Peach Packing establishment in this city. Thank you, gentlemen! May your industry be rewarded with an abundant harvest, and may your operations in fruit canning be doubled in extent another year!

COME TO SUPPER!—On Thursday evening, the 10th instant, there will be a Supper at Bell Hall, Marietta street, given by the Ladies of the congregation for the benefit of Wesley Chapel. We earnestly hope that it will be well attended. There is no danger, that a supper discussed in so good a cause will make anybody sick; in such an event, however, we promise that the Doctors will attend for nothing. The ladies fully intend making this supper such a success in every particular as to flatter the taste of the most fastidious.

A STREAK OF DAYLIGHT.—It was really refreshing, while in the Representative Hall yesterday, to count the vacant seats so recently occupied by American citizens of African descent. We also remarked the empty chairs of Bryant, Caldwell, O'Neal, etc. Poor fellows! they died so hard; to have been too so "sharp and quick!" Rice only was to be seen of all the leprous crew—the last representative of his race, among the graves of his kith and kin—wandering here and there like the unburied ghost of Æneas upon the banks of the Styx. With kinder heart, Bryant and Caldwell took their way along with their late sable compeers. "In their lives they were lovely and amiable, and, in their deaths, they were not divided."

SHAMELESS PLAGIARISM.—In the Banner of the South, for September 5th, appears a four column contribution, under the head of "Poetry and Poets, An Essay, By John M. Turner, M. D.," of Dumbarton, S. C., about three-fourths of which is taken, *verbatim et literatim*, and without the ghost of a quotation, from an Editorial Essay, under the same head, written by J. R. Barrick, one of the editors of this paper, for the February number 1867, of Scott's Monthly Magazine, of which he was then *associate editor*. The theft is so glaring, unmitigated and impudent, that the Local of THE CONSTITUTION cannot consent to let it pass unexposed.

The literary productions of one's pen are as much his property as the money in his pocket, if the poor writer is fortunate enough to have any. They are of far greater value than ordinary property, and however the world may value them, they are treasured in the author's affections as above the price of gold. Had the plagiarist copied the article entire and in the order in which it originally appeared, the real author, despite the criminality of the act, might, perhaps, have taken it as a compliment. But this modern Esculapius, with a dexterously manipulated scalpel, first dissects each paragraph as carefully as he would the several muscles of the human frame, and, in attempting to adjust them to another, makes it a monster. He would substitute the muscles of the arm for those of the leg. He would fasten a "horse's neck to a human head," or "what is a beautiful woman in the upper part to an ugly fish below," and thus, with "pictures formed by a wild assortment of many parts," he would fabricate a "union producing nothing but what is monstrous and ridiculous." With the exception of the opening and closing half column, it will be seen that the remainder of the essay is made up as indicated.

We can employ no language to sufficiently characterize so palpable an outrage on the proprieties of the press, and the requirements of common decency. For Father Ryan, the accomplished editor of the Banner, we have no word of censure for having admitted the article to the columns of his ably conducted journal. The original, if he ever saw it, had, of course, escaped his memory. Still, if in the mutilated form in which Dr. Turner presents it, the reverend gentleman has deemed it worthy to fill so large a space in his paper, it is somewhat singular that "poets and poetry," as published in a leading *Southern* magazine, had escaped his critical eye.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rollins-McCulloch Difficulty.

Grant to remain West till October.

The Boston Post Sued for Libel.

Another Speech from Reverdy Johnson.

Gov. Smith and Legal Advertising.

Radical Meeting in Augusta—300 or 400 Negroes Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1868.—The debt statement will show over $10,000,000 increase.

Rollins and McCulloch had another interview this morning in which it is stated they agreed to disagree regarding Supervisors; none will be commissioned shortly.

Rollins purposes leaving Northward early next week.

Grant's brother-in-law Dent, arrived this morning and visited the War Office. He states that Grant remains West until the last of October.

Rollins has nominated five more Supervisors, making twenty in all. McCulloch shows no disposition to confirm any of them. Among Rollins nominees for Supervisors are James R. West for Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; R. F. Patterson for Tennessee; John Cramer for South and North Carolina; M. J. Saffold for Alabama, Georgia and Florida; Thos. R. Lacid for Virginia and West Virginia.

NEW YORK, September 5.—The Bank statement shows an increase of loans of forty-nine thousand dollars; circulation $52,000; decrease in deposits $2,480,00; legal tenders $1,773,000; specie $133,000.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 5.—At the recent session of the Legislature a law was passed requiring the Governor to designate one or more papers in each Congressional District, in which official advertisements were to be published. No advertisement is to be valid unless it appear in a paper thus named under this law. Gov. Smith has designated all the papers in the State. Therefore Probate Judges and sheriffs can publish notices in whatever paper they choose.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 5.—The Radical County Convention met to-day to appoint delegates to the District Convention, which meets here on the 10th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress. From 300 to 400 negroes were present. Speeches were made by Bryant, Prince and others strongly denunciatory of Democrats, and laudatory of the Republican party, Grant and Colfax.

The recent heavy rains have seriously injured cotton.

The news from Middle Georgia is gloomy—rust, worm and rot at work.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Frank Leslie has sued the Boston Post for libel, claiming damages of $20,000.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—The report that Bayard Clark was killed by Wales accidently, is untrue.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Count Sartiges, French Minister, presented his letters of recall to the Pope.

BERLIN, September 5.—The ship Germania, of the North Pole Expedition, was again seen in latitude 83. All were well.

BADEN, September 5.—Schorbein, a distinguished French chemist, died yesterday.

LONDON, September 5.—Johnson made another speech. In closing he said a rupture between the United States and Great Britain would now be impossible on account of identity of race, language, institutions and aspirations.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Money easy at 2a4. Gold firmer at 144⅞, closing at 44⅞. Sterling quiet at 9¾. Governments active and higher. Stocks lower. Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 600 at 29½. Flour dull; superfine State 7 00a8 20; extra 8 15a8 70; choice 8 80a9 00. Wheat—Spring, a shade firmer; winter, a shade lower. Corn dull; mixed Western 1 22a1 23½. Whisky heavy; bond 65. Pork quiet; new 28 90. Lard firmer and active; steam 19a20, kettle 20a20½. Turpentine 43½. Groceries steady. Freights dull.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 27; sales 286 bales; receipts 495 bales. Sterling 56a57½. New York Sight Exchange par to ½ premium. Gold 1 43¾. Sugar nominally unchanged; stock of Cuba in first hands about 500 hhds.; 100 hhds New Orleans neglected. Flour easy; superfine 7 25; treble extra 9 50a10 50; choice 11 00a14 00. Corn steady at 1 07a1 12. Oats firm at 65. Bran firm at 1 30. Western hay 24 00a26 00. Mess pork 30 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 13¾a14; clear sides 18. Lard easy; tierce 19; keg 22.

MOBILE, September 5.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 26; sales 80 bales; receipts 84 bales; exports 31 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5, 1868.—Cotton very dull at 29½; Flour weak; Wheat firmer; Corn steady; Rye, Oats and Provisions unchanged. Virginia's inscribed old, 49 asked; Coupons 53½a53¾; South Carolina's, 54 bid.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, 1868.—Flour steady—Superfine 6a6½; Corn heavy; Mess Pork inactive at 28 65; Bacon unchanged; Whisky firm at 1 25.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5, 1868.—Flour—Superfine 6 75 a7 00; Corn 85a90; Mess Pork 29 00; Lard 18½; Shoulders 13¾; Clear Sides 17½; Raw Whisky 1 27.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull; no sales; middlings nominal at 28; receipts 4 bales; exports coastwise 319 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 273 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 5.—Spirits turpentine dull; no change. Rosin quiet; No. 1 2 50a3 50. Tar declined, 2 35.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 5.—Market flat; sales 8 bales; nominally 27½; receipts 6 bales.

Letter from Meriwether.

GREENVILLE, MERIWETHER COUNTY, }
September 14th, 1868. }

Col. Styles—We farmers have had so little to do with politics for the last few years, and feeling that it was useless to attempt to carry an election against the Radical party, have thought it best to remain silent and try to rebuild our broken fortunes. But it appears to us now, sir, that there is some chance to renew our relationship with the Democracy of the North, and we feel deeply solicitous for our Congressman. We are anxious to send a man of power, of decision, of character, of concentration of purpose, of legal ability, and one who will dare to do what is right, regardless of the strength and number of his opponents. And we believe, sir, that we see such a man in Major R. J. Moses, of Muscogee.

Please, in our behalf, sir, urge his claims through your valuable columns, and we invite our sister counties to meet us at LaGrange on the 16th instant, and unite with us in placing this distinguished gentleman upon our ticket.

We feel confident that he will look after our interest in Washington, and see that justice and right are meted out to his constituents, so far as is in the power of man.

MERIWETHER.

Local and Business Notices.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing which, will positively take place in St. Louis on the 8th of October, can be had in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at Phillips & Crew's Book Store, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. Circulars containing full particulars to be had at the above mentioned place. Circulars or certificates supplied by mail.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION MEET on the 8th instant, Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock P. M., at Wesley Chapel. A full attendance desired. sept6d2

PHILLIPS & CREW ARE NOW RIGHT SIDE Up in their new quarters, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, where they will be happy to see all their old friends and customers. sept6d1t

New Advertisements.

THEATRE!

DAVIS' HALL!

Lessee and Manager, - - - JOHN TEMPLETON.

THE GALA WEEK!

THE BEST PERFORMANCES!

ALICE VANE AND ALL THE FAVORITES!

Benefit to the Popular Artistes! WITH THE Greatest Plays Yet Presented!

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
sept 6-d1w

CONCORDIA HALL!

GRAND GALA NIGHTS OF THE *Concordia Amateurs!*

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 9, 1868,
The Beautiful and Lively Comedy,
RECONCILIATION;
OR,
The Little Treasure!
And the Screaming Farce of
BETSY BAKER;
OR,
TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF.
To conclude with a
GRAND CONCORDIA SOIREE!

Tickets can be had at Beerman & Kurht's, Fleishel & Bro.'s, and Steinheimer Bros.'s.
Admission—One Dollar. sep6-13t

Who Has Houses to Rent?

I HAVE a number of applications for Houses. Persons having them to rent can get GOOD TENANTS at once by calling at my office
G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate & Insurance Agent,
No. 5 Railroad Block, opposite National Hotel.
sept 6 d1t

J. M. BURDELL,

(Of late firm F. Phinizy & Co.,)

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

(CLOSE STORAGE)

No. 6 Warren Block, Jackson St.,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

WILL continue the business in all its branches at the above place, and would respectfully solicit a share of the liberal patronage extended to the late firm.

Commissions on Cotton, 1½ per cent. Insurance ½ per cent. per month less than in open warehouses.
sept6 d2tw&w3m

A. A. ECHOLS. L. B. LANGFORD. J. W. M'CRATH.

Echols, Langford & McCrath.

HAVING bought the stock of goods of Mr. E. E. RAWSON, and united it with the stock and business of LANGFORD & McCRATH, we are conducting a general Stove, Tinning and House Furnishing Business, at the old stand of Richardson & Langford, Whitehall street.

Intending to keep a full and well assorted stock, the former patrons of these two houses, as well as the public generally, are invited to give us a call.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH,
Atlanta, 1st September, 1868. sept6d1m

Fruit & Preserve Jars
At T. R. RIPLEY'S,

WHITEHALL ST., near the Railroad. I have just received my last shipment for this season, which I will close out at reduced prices to make room for other goods. Call quick and supply your families. This is the last chance. sept6t

HON. MRS. YELVERTON'S
FAMOUS
Love Letters and Marriage Trial.
15 Cents Per Copy. Agents Wanted.
Send stamp for circular. Address
G. J. MAUSON,
sept6d1w 37 Park Row, N. Y.

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT
Steam Communication
WITH EUROPE!

THE
Georgia and Liverpool
LINE!
OF
First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of Each Month, commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity, 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to
WM. M. TUNO & CO.
In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.
sept6 d

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I, a few days since, sold a drug store very cheap. I now offer the following property equally as cheap:

Some of the best city property in the city, surrounded by Alabama and Forsyth streets on two sides, on the other by the Macon and Western Railroad, on the other by an ally. The property is central, within one hundred yards of the Capital; a fine place to build a fine warehouse; side track 68 feet, length 140. On the place a fine Livery Stable. This is the most desirable place in the city, and I offer it very low. One lot of land within seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad; also, one fine mare, very fine. I will give the best bargain that can be had in the city. Will take a good plantation near the city or some city property in part pay. I will be glad to change the farm, 160 acres, 3 fine orchards, house with 8 rooms, good gin house, cast gearing, all other necessary buildings. You had better call soon. I am determined to sell, and *a great bargain can be had, if one can; yes it can;* for I will sell, yes I will. Titles good. Out of Green Backs, and will have to take what I can get; that is too bad, but can't be helped.

I can be found at the City Drug Store, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets.
sept2-d1m R. G. KELLEY.

SPECULATORS ATTENTION!

87 ACRES of Land for Sale six miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad, and 1-2 mile from Decatur Depot. This land belongs to a non-resident owner, and will be sold at a liberal margin. For terms apply to
C. A. KING CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
sept1-d1w Peachtree street, near Decatur.

Special Notices.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 476.—The following were the drawn numbers September 4th, 1868:
66-38-35-1-18-60-68-54-43-48-6-61-50.
sept6-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

FIRST CLASS BARBER SHOP.—SHIFF & ROSENBLATT have bought out the Barber and Bath Establishment of Dougherty Hutchin's on Alabama Street, and will soon have it fixed up in first class style. The Proprietors are determined to spare no expense in the way of improvements.

DOUGHERTY will be retained in the shop, where he will be happy to serve his old friends, and as many new ones as desire to avail themselves of the shaving, hair-cutting, shampooing and bathing facilities offered by this A No. 1 Establishment.
sep5

BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july19 d

FOR RENT.

ONE of the best stands in the City of Griffin, for a Grocery Business. Apply to or address
A. SCHEUMAN & BRO.,
sep1-d10t Griffin, Ga.

SUBSCRIBERS

TO the Building Fund of the First Baptist Church are most respectfully requested to pay their subscriptions promptly to either of the Building Committee.

To those of our citizens who have not yet pledged any definite amount, we would say, we are relying upon your assistance, and with the same generous aid from your hands that we have received from others, the building will be completed and will stand as an enduring monument to the public spirit of Atlanta. Most respectfully,

J. J. THRASHER, } Finance
A. K. SEAGO, } and Building
L. L. ABBOTT, } Committee.
sept6 d

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.

Noah R. Fowler, Auctioneer

C. A. KING & CO. will sell on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, four Beautiful Acre and ½ Acre Lots on Marietta street, near Rolling Mill. The Ponder Place and Seago settlement. Conveyances leave our Office at 4 o'clock. For particulars of sale enquire at our Office.
C. A. KING & CO.,
Real Estate, Cotton and Stock Brokers,
sep4-2t Peachtree Street, near Decatur.

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK'S,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATLANTA, GA.

50 CASKS CLEAR SIDES,
20 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,
20 TIERCES CANVASSED HAMS,
20 TIERCES LEAF LARD,
100 CANS CHOICE FAMILY LARD,
500 SACKS FLOUR,
400 SACKS CORN,
100 SACKS OATS,
10 BALES FACTORY THREAD,
50 DOZEN BROOMS, &C., &C.

FERTILIZERS.

FLOUR OF RAW BONE,
REID'S PHOSPHATE,
PATAPSCO GUANO.

3000 Yards Bagging.

sep4 LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY
TRI-WEEKLY NEWS
IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

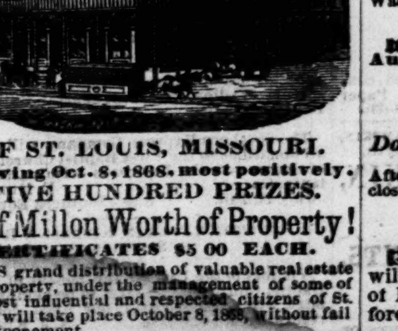
Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.
The Press requested to notice. sep4

PASCHALL HOUSE
DRAWING



OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positively.
FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES.
Half Millon Worth of Property!
CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value $280,000.
2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $80 000.
3d. The former residence of Gov. Welles, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18,000.
4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $11,000 to $18 000 apiece. There are also

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.

Certificates to be secured in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at the Book and Music store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and White Hall streets.

Certificates $5 00 each.
Orders for Certificates by Express or Mail promptly attended to. P. S. LANHAM.
W. H. RHEA, General Agent.
aug28-dtf

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

GO TO GEO. W. PRICE'S

SHOE STORE on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., to buy what you want in his line. He offers good goods as cheap as the cheapest at
Wholesale or Retail.
sep5lm

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE EXERCISES OF MRS. McCANDLESS' Seminary for
Young Ladies
Will be resumed for the present on Whitehall Street, near the brick residence of Mr. John Ryan, on Monday, September 7th. For further particulars see Circular. sep5-2t

Transportation Office, W. and A. R. R.,
ATLANTA, GA., SEPT. 5, 1868.

ON and after the 7th instant the order to require all Passengers to buy Tickets before entering the Cars, will be enforced at all Stations on this Road.
sep5-1w E. B. WALKER, M. T.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.
LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.32 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH
ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 2.15 A. M., Kingston 5.23 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.8 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
E. B WALKER.
aug16—d Master of Transportation

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN
Atlanta and New York,
Philadelphia, Washington,
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITIES
VIA
Western and Atlantic,
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.
E B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE
TO THE NORTH AND EAST
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS

Passengers by this Route have choice of
Twenty-five Different Routes to
NEW YORK
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,
After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE.

Tickets by this Route for sale at
General Ticket Office, Atlanta.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy
Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools
of all kinds, in large or small quanties.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Huter streets.
aug23

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA,............GEORGIA.
WHITE & WHITLOCK,
PROPRIETORS.
W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN, }
B. W. YORK, } *ATLANTA, GA.*
R. T. JOURDAN. }

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-dtf

E. L. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)
MACON, GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequaled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.
jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH............GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforced for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16 3m Proprietors

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH:

100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly,
aug5d3m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ELAM CHRISTIAN,
General Commission Merchant,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug.3d

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 5.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ALIMENTARY.—Many persons are astonished at seeing among the meats in the shops of Paris, that of the ass and the mule, as well as the horse. Their surprise will probably be increased when they learn that a committee who have partaken of them have unanimously declared that the flesh of the mule is better than that of the horse, and that of the ass superior to either.

We read in Virgil that the Romans hunted the wild ass as game, and Fliny tells us that Mieme, the favorite of Augustus, was very fond of this meat, and it was through him that it became the mode. It was also much esteemed by Duprai, Minister of Francis I. Geoffrey St. Hiliare explains how a simple prejudice has been able for so long a period to exclude from our markets these meats, which are at the same time so nutritious and palatable.

There are at the present time certain Asiatic nations who subsist on milk and the flesh and blood of their horses. In the eighth century, in the middle and north of Europe, at certain religious ceremonies, the sacrifice of a horse was followed by a repast of the flesh of the victim. The persistence of this heathen custom was a serious obstacle to the propagation of Christianity in these countries. Pope Gregory III prescribed to St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, to obstruct by all means this act of idolatry, and to declare the flesh of the horse unclean and execrable; but as the custom continued, Pope Zacharie I pronounced an anathema absolutely prohibiting it.

One can comprehend the idea of horse-flesh as impure and unwholesome being so engrafted upon the minds of the people that it is difficult to eradicate it, although the prohibition is long since forgotten. At present the prejudice is gradually giving way and the use of this aliment is increasing.

It is not likely that this precious resource of armies in campaign will be neglected. At Paris several of the shops are in full prosperity.—*Le Moniteur, Paris.*

SCAN. MAG. IN WASHINGTON.—Foreign official circles in Washington are quite agitated over the conduct of a recent foreign representative, which has just been discovered. Several months since, a gentleman(?) occupying a high diplomatic position, was suddenly recalled by his own government, for what reason does not appear, nor is it material, only to show that a few weeks since he very quietly returned to Washington and was married to a beautiful, but not accomplished, young woman—so the story goes—who was an inmate of one of those gilded palaces of pleasure which flourished so brilliantly in Washington during the season.

The wedding was a quiet affair, only a few friends being in attendance, and the stay of the happy couple in the city was but a few moments. Even the next day the bridegroom sailed from New York for a foreign land, bearing with him his beautiful blonde belle. The woman was so elated with her success that she could not keep the secret of her marriage, and let it out to her companions a few hours before it took place. Her story, on inquiry, was finally corroborated by parties who attended the ceremony, and there is now no doubt about it whatever. The legal record even bears the notorious name of the woman, and the *demi-monde* as well as the *beau-monde* are all in a glow over the discovery.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEVER!—The accession to the ranks of the Conservative party of Gov. Brown, James Johnston, and even Foster Blodgett, would be an acquistion any one might be proud of in view of the effect it would have upon the general result, not only in this State, but in others. Nor may such an accession be impossible, provided these men are dealt with to this end. If they are patriots, they must ere long see—and all true men should help them to see—the natural results to the negro and the country of their course, as recently announced.

So speaks the editor of the Bainbridge Argus. We are certain he speaks for himself, alone, though. For one, we can never yield assent to such declaration—never, never. These men, with our consent, can never come into the Democratic camp again, except in chains, and to stand their trial for the most wilful, wicked and infamous desertion and betrayal of race and country that stains even the black annals of political apostacy and treason. When they have served out their sentences, we may be willing to allow them to follow the wagons and do nda jobs, but nothing beyond this. We suppose the editor of the Argus will be for opening the door to the Beast, himself, next.—*Journal and Messenger.*

NEWS FROM THE CROPS.—The Charleston News of the 31st ult., learns that the cotton in the upper part of Barnwell District has suffered seriously from the rust, and in many places the yield will be much smaller than was anticipated. The corn and provision crops are doing well, a much larger area having been planted with cereals than was the case last year.

In Kershaw District the river planters have suffered seriously from the overflow, both corn and cotton being submerged. The loss to the former crop by the rise has been estimated at from five to ten thousand bushels.

In Laurens abundant rains have fallen in the past few days, and there is apprehension that cotton will be injured by putting on too much weed. Fodder is being secured, and the corn crop is more than an average throughout the district.

In Union the weather during the first part of last week was quite cool and wet. At present it is warm and showery. Crops doing well.

THE COTTON CROP.—During the last week we visited several portions of this county, and have, besides, had pretty extensive reports of the crops throughout this section. The caterpillar bids fair to be general in its attack, and will do about the damage a killing frost would do two weeks hence. By that time, from what we have seen and heard, we believe every cotton field, or nearly so, in this region will be well nigh stripped of its foliage, the young bolls arrested in their growth and the forms destroyed.

The rust has appeared pretty extensively in some fields, and the boll worm in others, is doing considerable damage. In addition to these destroying agents, the continuous heavy rains are causing the cotton to shed its fruit, in some instances, very seriously.

For the foregoing reasons, we are persuaded, that not more than half an average crop of cotton will be realized in this section of Georgia the present season; but it will be of good quality as a general thing.—*Bainbridge Argus.*

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN GEORGIA. There died yesterday in Vineville, perhaps the oldest man in Georgia, if not in the United States. His name was Sambo Lamar. He was born in 1752, and was, therefore, 116 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Africa, was brought to Georgia when quite a boy by a slave vessel, and has been in the Lamar family ever since. He always spoke the English language with his native African accent. It was difficult for those unaccustomed to hear him talk to understand some of his sentences. He was a kind and obedient servant in his day and time, and in his old age he was taken good care of by his former owners. He passed away peacefully and we hope he now rests in peace after his long journey through life.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

☞ Victor Hugo predicts a revolution in France if Napoleon lives two years longer

---

OFFICE ROCK MILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
July 6th, 1868.

Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta—Gentlemen: The Crockery, Glassware and Table Cutlery has reached us. We must say that we have never seen better packing—not a piece broken or cracked.

We have carefully compared your bills with those we have recently received from New York, and do not hesitate to say that we can do as well with you as we can in New York.

Yours, Truly, J. W. THOMASON, Sec. and Treas.

Wholesale Agents for Eureka Coffee Pot. Agents wanted in every City and Town. Send for Descriptive Circulars.

sept4-1w

ROOFING! ROOFING!! STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
30 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2.000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16-d3m

D. P. ELLIS. ROSWELL ELLIS.

D. P. & R. ELLIS,

AUCTIONEERS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,

GIVE prompt attention to the sale of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, RAILROAD and OTHER STOCKS either at private or public sale. Agents for the sale of

Manufactured Tobacco.

They give strict personal attention to the sale of BACON, LARD, FLOUR and all other Produce. aug16-d1m

---

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA .....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs clear Bacon Sides,
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. le16-d3m

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth,

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool.

aug11-d3m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Seam Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.

For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
apr16— Atlanta, Ga.

A CARD

FROM

AUGUSTA FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ON and after the first of September next, the Commission for selling Cotton by the undersigned Factors and Commission Merchants of Augusta, will be ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT.

ROBERTS, MORRIS & SHIVERS.
STOVALL & BUTLER.
C. H. PHINIZY.
J. SIBLEY & SONS.
CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO., (to apply to Augusta House only.)
J. J. PEARCE & SON.
RUSSELL & POTTER.
WHEELESS & CO.
WARREN, LANE & CO.
J. B. WALKER & CO.
ISAAC T. HEARD & CO.
GEORGE W. EVANS & CO.
STOVALL & EDMONSTON.
S. FRANKLIN & CO. aug3-d1w.

SOUTHERN

Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.

REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month. The locality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
july31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 22d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies, &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

R. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E. HULBERT,

July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare.

N. J. KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

aug8

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,

Tobacco Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE on hand the following choice brands:

Mountain Rose, Magnolia of the South, Star Light Dew, Flora Temple, J. B. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General T. J. Jackson, H. P. Moore, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Durham, Hare's Ear Mule. Also a fine assortment of Segars, &c. aug16dtsep20

CORN.

2.000 BUSHELS CORN for sale cheap, in order to close consignment.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
30 hhds., tierces and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
500 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

30 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Cuano and Land Plaster.

100 TONS Chesapeake Guano,
8 tons Land Plaster.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

LIME,

CEMENT, Plaster, Lumber and Lathes.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by

A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

P. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore exhisting under the name of F. Phinizy & Co., will expire by limitation on the 1st of September next.

Either Partner will be authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

FERDINAND PHINIZY,
C. H. PHINIZY,
J. M. BUBDELL,

July 1st, 1868.

I will continue the Warehouse and Commission business in all its branches at the old stand of F. Phinizy & Co., on Jackson street.

My facilities for the storage, sale and general management of Cotton, are ample, and I promise to all who entrust me with their business the same promptness, and the same attention and fidelity to their interest, which characterized the firm of F. Phinizy & Co.

I will make liberal cash advances on consignments, and will also furnish Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies.

C. H. PHINIZY.

Augusta, Ga., July 1st, 1868.

In retiring from the Commission business, I take occasion to return my thanks to the friends who have favored me with their business during the last eighteen years, and request its continuance to my successor, C. H. Phinizy, whom I recommend as in every respect worthy of their patronage. FERDINAND PHINIZY.

aug. 27-d1m

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale, Provision, Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

aug29-d1f

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.

aug4

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75¼ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,

July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE

COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1.000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.18	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	162.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Halsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robt L. Kennedy, 29, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 23, Exchange Place; John T. Moore, M. D., 54, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. REWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.

june16—dlaw3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.

mar27—dly

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama Street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—dly

---

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

BUSINESS TICKETS,

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlantic Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars, on Application to

W. E. WEBSTER,
General Ticket Agent.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS.
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS.
J. O. EARNEST'S FLOURING MILLS.

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA GEORGIA.

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN.
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogers's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
50 barrels Florida and Southern Cane Syrup—a beautiful and cheap article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses,
70 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra Cheese,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Final Indigo
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Macaboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
300 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. J. R. ROCKET.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly an assortment of DRY GOODS of every description which they offer to sell as REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

July3—d3m

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of everything that is kept in a first class store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. July3-d3m

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ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their former friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a co-partnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAPLE.

june 17—d4m

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
Jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Power

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia road Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

North Georgia Property for Sale.

ATTENTION MERCHANTS!

I OFFER for sale my property in Villa Rica, Walker county, Ga. It consists of Store and Dwelling houses, Blacksmith Shop, &c., &c., with eighty acres wood land. It is 14 miles from Tunnel Hill, W. & A. R. R. Surrounding country good, water excellent, society good, school and academy convenient. Price $3,000. Terms easy.

JULIUS A. CLEMENT,
aug14-d1m Tunnel Hill, Ga.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material and office fixtures $1200. Now in first volume. Paid first year publishing over $1,000. Is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c. I propose to sell the office, good will and subscription given 1st January, 1869 for the purchases for the sum of $600 cash. Terms easy. Address ELAM CHRISTIAN,
aug26tf Griffin, Ga.